HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,235—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904, Saturday, 7 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd July	OCEANA	6610	MONGOLIA	9505
30th „	BENGAL	6456		
6th Aug	PERSIA	7961		7913
13th „	VICTORIA	6523	EGYPT	
20th „	ARABIA	7903		
27th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4800		
10th „	ORIENTAL	6234	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th „	VICTORIA	6523		
24th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	6234		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6698
15th „	PERSIA	7951		
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,335	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevallier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	1,216	21st July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	28th July „
† PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5,935	27th Aug „

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th July, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,300 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chiadi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 23rd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 21st July, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 21st July, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH.	2086	Ahrens	1st Aug 1904
S. S. REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	29th Aug 1904
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Pens	8th Sept 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of taint, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, palms and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c., practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE REVELL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, N., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Sold by Treacher & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of ZAROTA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROTA, The Extraordinary Blood Purifier. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.
IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay		11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post		3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & Co.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "PROME."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 21st July, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GOVINDJI VIRAM of Challisgaum, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to Mr. NARAYENDAS CHUNILAL proprietor of Motilal Chunilal of Jalna. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest, in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, which will be deemed to have been waived.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Two Ginning Factories consisting of 50 and 15 Gins respectively and one Press, situated in one Compound called Hirakhan, at Jalna, in the Jaghir of Kadrabad, Zilla Aurangabad.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.
Attorneys for the
Purchaser abovenamed.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LD.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF RUPEES EIGHT LACS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the DEBENTURE-HOLDERS that the above LOAN Falls due on the 15th day of August, 1904, and the same will be paid off on the due date at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on presentation and delivering up of the Debentures duly receipted by the holders.

Interest on the Debentures will CEASE from the said 15th day of August, 1904.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co..
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 20th July, 1904.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 30TH JULY, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 25th July, 1904. (Only one Entry.)

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Race Course, Poona, 20th July, 1904.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 5th day of September, 1904, for a 10 (ten) ton STEAM ROAD ROLLER by any well-known maker.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 350 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted,

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 21st July, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NARAYEN KASHINATH DHURUNDHAR, Merchant, a widower of Bombay Hindu Pathare Prabhu Inhabitant, late of Bombay in Kolaba deceased.

MOROBA RAMCRUSTNA and SOKABAI, wife of KRISHNARAO RANSORD, both of Bombay Hindu Pathare Prabhu Inhabitants, residing in New Wadi outside the Fort of Bombay, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 16th day of July, 1904.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the uncharted High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Corymon's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Rourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Cierks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash Only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.—Commodious and Airy SUITE of APARTMENTS, reasonable Rent, Hope Hall, Mazagon Road. Apply on PREMISES or SOUNDY & CO., Fort.

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOST and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LEPROSY.—A DEFINITE CURE by a Physician who cured himself and all Lepers treated with his own remedy. Treatment by correspondence addressed to Dr. BRINTON, 74 Rue des Martyrs, in Paris.

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit 'Synonyms. by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Komy and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-12-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nicpon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Sweetens the breath Strengthens the gums arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8 Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CHINA SILK OR CHINCHOW, BENGAL POTE, COTTON TABLE COVERS, BORDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee High Court, and in Rs Hajee Cassum Cadurdina, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd July, 1904, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of China silk or chinchow, Bengal Pote, cotton trousers, table covers, pillow covers, handkerchiefs, borders, 1 tin trunk, large, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, a Quantity of Brass Pigs and Iron, &c., at the Castle Park, Arsenal Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of lead pieces, bags and gunmon paulins of sizes, brass pig, iron scrap and hoop, telescope, canvas, gunnies, tins, tape, rubbish, &c., &c.

Also a large quantity of brass pig and wrought iron scrap. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 handsome spark brook grand ladies bicycle with lamp, pump and tool bag complete, in very good order.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum near Tram Terminus, opposite to Messrs. Watcha Brothers, and next to Khan Jeweller's House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy-chairs lined with rich silk tapestry on castors, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet toned walnut wood square piano by Collard and Collard in very good order, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a lot of engineering and other valuable books, rich carpets, gents and ladies' bicycles, baba gharry, copper utensils, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. the property of JOSEPH VAZ, Esq.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road Fort, below Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart's office and next to Messrs Shroff Brothers' shop, the teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture glass and crockeryware, large size mahogany telescopic, dining table and chairs, cupboards, book cases, one English clock by Barrand's Cornhill London, chiming hours and half hours with glass case, pictures and oleographs, blackwood carved bedsteads, large pier glasses, writing tables, wall shades, large single and double door iron safes, etc, etc, the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslaur & Co., the following fancy goods suitable for drawing-room decoration, consisting of large and small clocks time-pieces, table clocks, lady's and gents gold, silver and rolled gold watches, bracelets, binoculars, telescopes, melodians, hand organs, musical boxes, cases of fish knives and forks, mirror brackets, majolica jardiniere and flower pots, terra-cotta figure and busts, centre-pieces, Japanese pots, wall screens, cash boxes, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF 101 CASES ALOES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the place and hours mentioned below, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Tokersi Goverji, the goods mentioned below :—

At the Victoria Dock Unclaimed Warehouse No. 10, at 3 p m

Ex s s Barcafels.

S M C 323-373—51 cases aloes cwts 52, 2, 23 nett

In the Godown opposite the Apollo Bondel Warehouse and next to Messrs John Robert and Co's Workshop at 4 p m

Ex s s Schwarzenfels.

S M C 273-322—50 cases aloes cwts 59, 1, 14 nett

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadur Road, opposite the Convent School, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas, and chairs, lined tapestry, cabinets, almyrahs, argan lamp, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, cottage piano by Rose and Co, table ornaments, etc, the property of a Gentleman.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, mirror door almyrahs, single cot, canvas, complete, swinging chair tea-cups, stove, carpets, cupboards, new double seated perambulators, iron safe on stand, pictures.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers
1 strong built office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyre victoria.
1 second hand double seated brougham.
1 strong built wagonette,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE ROUND PEARLS.

On TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p m Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs Javeshingbhoy Manamal and Co, and on account and at the risk of Baloobhoy Sakal hud, the undermentioned 11 very valuable white round pearls returned unsold from Paris :—

4 pearls weighing about 53 chows
4 pearls weighing about 35 chows
2 pearls weighing about 25 chows
1 pearl weighing about 26 chows

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the pearls will be on view on Monday, the 25th instant.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Police Station, Bungalow, Jacob Circle, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, cabinet, marble top table, bedsteads, almirahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glass ware, crockery, plated ware, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamp, carpets, etc, the property of D HEMSWORTH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Kala Chowkey Road, next to Messrs. E D Sassoon and Co's Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined velvet, marble top sideboard, tables and teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, almyrah, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, iron safe on stand, large cooking stove with water tank, cash box, gent's Rambler bicycle, sweet toned miniature grand piano by Ross and Co, harmonium by Soundy, handy pony light rubber tyred victoria, powerful chestnut horse, harness, rich glassware, porcelain ware, best plateware, table ornaments, pictures, Hink's table and hanging lamps, fowls, etc, the property of R. Wood, Esq, Manager E D Sassoon Mills.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 22nd July 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 6,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER. Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY,	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philli-	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	pines)	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
46, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 29th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Bombay Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION; ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); F

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JULY 20.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 3-4	= + 1-
2½ do. Reales	93	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 3-4	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 9-16	= — 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 7-8	= + 1-16
2 months hence	26 3-4	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	58 3-8	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 22 1-2	= — 1 1-2
Berlin	20 44 1-4	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4 87 1-8	= + 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 " " Fine " Trade	3 1-8 per cent	= do
Bills	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £2,00,000.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 13·10	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 12·50	do	Bombay
Rs. 3·70	do	Madras

Rs. 29·30 At 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 28 per cent. Average rate 16·00.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 5·70	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 5·00	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

Rs. 10·70 At 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 28 per cent. Average rate 16·03.

Total amount sold during the week Rs. 40,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000

RAPESEED—

Yellow—Gujerat 34 1-2 J.-A., done
Yellow Cawnpore 34 A.-S ,done
Brown 31 1-4 A.-S., sellers
} firmer

COTTON—

Coffee in New York, 7 1-4.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow		25-6
" Mutton "		26
Tone firm.		

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed irregular, Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000, Spot 6·30 —20. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-16 + 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 11,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug. 6·19 — + 3	Aug.-Sept. 5 83 + 3	Sept.-Oct. 5·13 + 3
Oct.-Nov. 5·29 + 3	Nov.-Dec. 5·23 + 4	Dec.-Jan. 5·23 + 3
Jan.-Feb. 5·22 + 3	Feb.-Mch. 5·22 + 3	Mch-Apl 5·23 + 4

Receipts at U. S. Ports 4,000
Do. last year 700
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do Continent ..... nil

In New York—

Spot	11·00 unchgd.
Futures, month of July	10·62 do
Do. do. December	9·64 + 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 unchgd.
Futures, month of Sept.	9·32 + 8
Do. do. Dec.	9·18 + 10
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 20th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	754 bales.
Wheat	16,325 cwts.
Linseed	20,355 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,342 "
Gingellyseed	820 "
Poppyseed	3,290 "
Groundnuts	125 "
Castorseed	11,180 "
Rice	21,629 "
Myrabollams	18 "
Oniionseed	2,095 "
Mowraseed	14,311 "
Gram	2,232 "
Joowar	2,064 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 21.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 6 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136 1-2
Shangh i 30 do do	190 1-2
Japan 30 do do	148 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady

Cash	Rs. 98-10
1st Settlement 1st August	" 98-8

Money Market.—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 23rd April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone firm. Rs. a. p.
Ready ... ... 6 8 0 to 6 7 0

Rapeseed.—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	2 6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	12 0

Poppyseed.—Tone firm

Ready 6 4 0

Castorseed—Tone firm.

Ready 23 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone.

Pissi 91 per cent. ... Rs. 27 1-2
Club, No. 1 ... Rs. 28

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... quiet.
Estimated sales ... bales 8,000
Imports ... do 1,000

Jnly-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·10 +1	5·81 +1	5·47 +4
Oct.-Nov. 5·30 +1	Nov.-Dec. 5·24 +2	Dec.-Jan. 5·25 +2
Jan.-Feb. 5·24 +2	Feb.-Mar. 5·24 +2	Mar.-April 5·25 +2

COTTON.—Tone firm and unchanged.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," July 21.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Maj H G Carnegy to officiate as Assist to the Agent to the Govr Kathiawar in addition to his own duties pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr O Rothfeld B A (Oxon) I C S on return from leave to do duty as Assist Political Agent Kathiawar.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 4th of March 1904 :—Lieut R J C Burke to be Assist Political Agent Third Grade, and Lieut A H E Mcsse to be confirmed in his appointment of Assist Political Agent Fourth Grade.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J P Orr I C S, on the termination of his special duty to act as Political Agent Jawhar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J G Feard Superint of Police G I P Ry is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from the 15th July 1904 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Sir Edmund C Cox Bart Dist Superint of Police, Thana, to act as Superint of Police G I P Ry in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr Foard or pending further orders.

In excercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to confer upon Capt P E Pocock 19th Inf all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Mag of the First Class in regard to cases generally in the local area included within the limits of that portion of the B B and C I Ry and of the premises thereof, which lies between and includes the Palej Railway Station and the Mahi River.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Mr Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye First Class First Grade Subordinate Judge deceased :—Mr Chandulal Mathuradas Daclatjada to be First Class First Grade Subordinate Judge Mr Damodar Govind Ghapure to be First Class Second Grade Subordinate Judge and Mr Karpurram Manmathram Mehta to be First Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr Vishnu Vasudev Phadke First Class Subordinate Judge Ahmednagar and Special First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhann Agriculture ists' Relief Act for the districts of Ahmednagar and Khandesh to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge Thana as a temporary measure till the end of the monsoon with power under section 37 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 to hear appeals for such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Thana District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district Mr Karpurram Manmathram Mehta to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar vice Mr Vishnu Vasudev Phadke and to be First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkh n Agriculturists Relief Act for the district of Ahmednagar and Khandesh in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure till the end of the monsoon and Mr Gulabdas Laldas Nanavati Second Class Subordinate Judge Kapadvanj to be Second Class Subordinate Judge Broach vice Mr Karpurram Manmathram Mehta.

H Exc in Council is further pleased to invest under section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 as amended by section 5 of Bombay Act 1 of 1900 Mr Gulabdas Laldas Nanavati Second Class subordinate Judge of Broach within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Broach now fixed or as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force under section 12A of the former Act with the jurisdiction of a Judge of Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 200.

THE "Globe" is glad to say that the new "betrothal" section of the "Times" has already been taken to its bosom by the fond public. People now talk of "Hatches, catches, matches, and despatches."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOSTER—July 16, at Pareyebaley, Travancore, to the Rev A T and Mrs Foster, a son.

JOHNSTONE—May 26, at Pitsannloke, Siam, the wife of E H Johnstone, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Siam, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MELVILLE—DOWN—July 7, at St. Ann's Church, Indore by the Rev O Palmer, assisted by the Rev J M E Cooke, Captain Allen Melville, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, to Evelyna Mary Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev C J Down, Rector of Winforton, Herefordshire.

DEATHS.

LAMB—July 17, at Allahabad, at 6 a.m., Rebecca Lamb, wife of P Lamb of E I R, aged 56 years 9 months.

ROBINSON—July 16, at 36-1, Elliott Road, Calcutta Emily Louisa, widow of the Rev Robert Robinson, aged 17 years, 11 months and 15 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 7-33m., 7-10a. Low water, 0-37m., 1-23a.

EKADASHI FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair known as the Ekadashi Fair will be held near the Vithoba temple, Matunga Road, on Saturday.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.—The annual prize distribution to deserving students recommended by the subscribers of the Maratha Provident Fund Limited will be held at Madhau Baug on Sunday at 3-30 p.m., Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

ATTACKS BY A MONKEY.—The monkey which was reported to have fatally bitten a Hindu girl in Nagdev Street on Monday, entered another house next morning through the roof. He bit another Hindu girl about three years' old on her right foot. About 2 a. m. yesterday the brute made its appearance in the house of one Bhaskar Shivram in the same street and bit a child on the head causing a big wound.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, (Band, master) to-day, commencing at 5-45 p. m. (weather permitting.)

Lancers	Star and Stripes ... Karoly Klas
Overture	Paragraph III ... Suppe
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Golden Sparks ... Brewer
Selection	The Gipsy Baron ... Strauss
American Sketch	Way Down in Tennessee ... Knowles
Valse	Diana ... Kirby

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Sowing operations, writes our Bhownagar correspondent, have been finished and rain is much needed. The rain has held off for a fortnight, and if it continues, still to keep off, the seeds will all perish and the labour of the poor farmers will be lost.—The Grand Indian Circus gave a performance of equestrian and acrobatic feats on Sunday at Wadhwan when a bumper house was drawn. The Political Agent and the principal of the Grassia's School were present. The proceeds amounting to Rs. 500 were given in charity by the proprietor of the circus.

DOMESTIC BRAWL IN GILDER STREET.

EUROPEAN'S ATTEMPT TO STAB A WIFE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Mr. L.W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Superintendent Nolan charged Barouch Aladjem, European, aged thirty-three years, with attempting to cause hurt to his wife, Rose Claymon, by means of a razor.

The evidence showed that the parties lived together in Paris four months ago, but owing to her husbands' ill-treatment complainant came to Bombay and put up in a house in Gilder treet. The accused also came to Bombay after her a month ago and tried to persuade her to go with him to Colombo, but in vain. Eventually the accused went to Colombo alone, his wife paying his passage as well as £10 for expenses. Subsequently she received telegrams from her husband from Colombo asking for more money, But she did not send any. On the 15th instant the accused again came to Bombay and stayed with the complainant. He again asked her to go with him to Colombo, but she refused, as he had frequently threatened her with a razor. Last Saturday night they had a quarrel in the presence of a visitor. The accused asked her if the man was persuading her not to go to Colombo. Complainant told him to, mind his own business, when the accused got excited, and as the visitor left, he followed him with a razor in his hand. Complainant interfered, when the accused rushed at her and seized her by the throat. She struggled and on hearing her screams Superintendent. Sloane, who happened to pass by the house, ran to her assistance. The accused then let her go, rushed into complainant's room and shut himself in. The accused was subsequently arrested.

The accused denied the truth of the complainant's statement. He said he was in a passion because complainant insulted him. He never ran after her with a razor.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said it was proved that the accused had an open razor in his hand and that he did rush at and seized her with the object of stabbing her. He was however prevented from doing her any injury by the timely arrival of Superintendent Sloane. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

At the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe disposed of a claim made by Badrinath Premsukhdas and others against Shridhar Krishna Kothavala and others in respect of a promissory-note for Rs. 5,000, passed by Kothavala for Fakirchand Premchand, since deceased, and endorsed by the second defendant's firm Narayen Sunderji and Co., and by them endorsed to the plaintiffs. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Weldon appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Gadgil appeared for the first defendant. There was no appearance for the second defendant, but for the third and fourth defendants the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Bahadurji appeared.

The first defendant declared that the signature to the note was not genuine; the second denied liability, and third and fourth held themselves absolved from all liabilities.

A preliminary point for a stay of the proceedings was raised, as to whether under Section 49 of the Insolvent Debtor's Act further proceedings could not be stayed in view of the second defendant having presented a petition for the benefit of the Act.

On the authority of a decision reported in 1 Bom. H. C. R. 251, the Judge held that until the defendant filed his schedule, which he had not yet done, proceedings could not be stayed, and that the case should proceed.

Further evidence was recorded, and a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiffs with 9 per cent. interest and costs.

A TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell yesterday. Mr. Lowndes mentioned the testamentary suit—Krishnarao Madhavrao Sarve vs. Pirojbai, a minor, and her guardian Gangabai. Mr. Lowndes appeared for the defendants, while Mr. Vicaji was for the plaintiff. Mr. Lowndes stated that the following terms had been agreed to by the parties :—Plaintiff to renounce probate of the will; and letters of administration to the will and acts to issue to the next friend of the defendant, her guardian. Plaintiff to be paid out of the estate Rs. 1,000 in full discharge of all his claims under the will, including his costs. On being paid this amount, plaintiff should give a release in writing of all his claims. Defendants' costs to come out of the estate as between attorney and client.

COTTON CONTRACT.

Before the same Judge yesterday another consent decree was obtained in the short cause of Dharamsi Jetha and anothers against Valabhdas Morarji and others, on a claim for cotton contracts agreed to be supplied in March last. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Matubhai, appeared for the plaintiffs. The consent decree was between the plaintiffs and the first and the fourth defendants, and the terms of it were :—On the defendants paying to the plaintiffs on or before 1st August Rs. 4,700 in cash, and four hundies for Rs. 1,500 in all, the suit should be dismissed. Half the amount of the hoondies was payable after a year; and the other half after two years. The hundies had been accepted by Morarji Khimji and Jadaoji Parshotam. In default of carrying out any of these terms, plaintiffs to be entitled to a decree against these two defendants for Rs. 9,086, less any sum already paid, with interest at 9 per cent. from 25th March, and costs. The suit was to stand over against the other defendants to 1st August as a short cause. If the terms were carried out, the suit was to be dismissed against the other defendants as well.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE STRANDING OF THE KAVERI.

THE COURT'S DECISION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the Marine Court of Inquiry concluded its sitting in connection with the investigation of the circumstances which led to the stranding of the s.s. Kaveri (Shepherd and Co.) in the Gulf of Cambay on two occasions during her voyage from Bhownagar to Bombay with deck passengers and a cargo of cotton bales, first on the 17th June at 9-30 a. m. on the Malacca Sound Rock, and secondly on the 18th idem, at 3-30 a.m. on the rocks off Dahnu. The Court consisted of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, president, and Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent P. and O. Company's Docks, and Captain J. A. Robertson, Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Onda, members, with Captain J. G. Corrie, Master of the s. s. Clan Grant, and Captain John Newman, Master of the s. s. Fenay Lodge as assessors.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for Government, and the Master and the Officers of the s. s. Kaveri appeared in person.

THE COURT'S REPORT.

The President in reading the report of the Court recapitulated the evidence and proceeded to remark as under: On a consideration of the evidence the Court has no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the stranding of the s. s. Kaveri off Dahnu was due to her being carried to the eastward of her course after leaving the Surat Light on the night of the 17th June, due to the current caused by the flood tide, and the strong S. W. wind blowing at that time. The flood tide began to make on the night of 17th June soon after 10 p. m., and the rise of the tide in the vicinity as shown by the chart, is very considerable. At Damon, off which the s. s. Kaveri passed somewhere about midnight the chart shows that springs rise 17 feet and a stiff S. W. wind would naturally accentuate the influence of the tide. The Captain states that he was aware of the effect of the tide and that he made allowances for it when setting his courses. It is clear, however, that the allowances he made were insufficient as he was set some 13 miles to the eastward of his course when the ship struck. In these circumstances, the Court have framed charges against the captain that he did not take proper precautions to verify the position and that he did not take into account the set of the tide acting upon his course although there was a strong S.-W wind blowing and the spring tides were on, and against the chief officer that he was guilty of negligence contributing to the casualty in not ascertaining by soundings whether the ship was in the position assigned to her at 2 a.m. on the 18th June. With reference to the charges against the captain, there is no defence raised by him to either of them. The Court are dealing only with the stranding on the 18th June, because, they feel that the evidence as to the grounding on the 17th June is insufficient to enable them to come to any definite conclusion as to where the ship actually ran aground, and in view of the later events it seemed unnecessary to pursue that question further. Bqt the fact that the vessel did run aground on the 17th June is a material fact in considering the subsequent event. The captain in that fact had very clear evidence that there were influences at work upon his vessel which he had miscalculated and the care which he took to keep the lead going after she got afloat again until he had verified his position off Surat Light indicates that he was alive to the necessity of caution. Arrived off Surat Light, however, he seems to have considered that these unusual influences were removed and that he would take no further precautions with regard to them. The recurrence of the flood tide, however, was likely to, and in the opinion of the Court, in fact did, bring about a recurrence of these influences, and it again became necessary to have recourse to the lead at frequent intervals to ascertain that the vessel was not being set to the eastward. A reference to the chart shows that all along the coast there is a well defined 10 fathom line of soundings, well to the eastward of the ship's course so that if she got into 10 fathoms or less of water, soundings would have at once indicated that she was off her course. At Dahnu where this line is nearer the coast than at any other place between Surat and Damn, it is almost seven miles from the shore, and the 5 fathom line is five miles from the shore, so that there would have been ample time with a ship steaming at 7 knots an hour to have got out of danger, had soundings been taken at reasonable intervals. It was therefore, in the opinion of the Court clearly the duty of the captain to have had the lead cast at regular and short intervals after leaving Surat Light in order to ascertain that he was not being carried to the eastward of the 10 fathom line and it was his neglect to take this precaution, which led to the casualty. With reference to the charge against the chief officer, the Court are of opinion that on taking charge of the ship it was his duty to satisfy himself as far as practicable that the position pointed out to him as the ship's position at 2 a. m. was correct. If he had taken the trouble to lay down the run on the courses steered from the Surat Light on the chart he would have seen that it was an impossible position, for, the particular position he asserts is that pointed out to him by the 2nd officer is over four miles to the westward of the course laid down. One cast of the lead, as appears by the chart, would in all probability have informed him that the ship was far to the eastward of that position. The chart gives 21 fathoms as the soundings at that spot, but for at least a couple of hours before the ship struck she must have been in much less soundings which were gradually decreasing as the vessel was carried further and further to the eastward of her course. Soundings taken at any time during his watch would have warned him of the danger the ship was in, and up to a very short period before the stranding occurred would have enabled him to avert it. The Court therefore, are of opinion that the chief officer's neglect to take soundings contributed to the casualty. In all these opinions the assessors concur with the Court. The Court will therefore, report to Government that the cause of the stranding of the s. s. Kaveri in the Gulf of Cambay on the 18th June 1904 was due to her being set to the eastward of her course by currents for which the captain did not make sufficient allowance and that the casualty was contributed to by the neglect of the captain and also of the chief officer to take proper precautions to ascertain the effect of the currents and to verify the position of the ship.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent writing on Wednesday says.—For the last fortnight we have not had a drop of rain and the people in the whole district are getting anxious. If it does not rain in the course of a week, the good effects of the last rain will be nullified. The sky is covered over with clouds and it is very hot and there are all the signs of rain in a day or two.

The local Municipality has invited tenders for a further loan of Rs. 90,000. This will finish the sum sanctioned by the Government. They have also applied for sanction of a new loan of Rs. 3 lakhs to further extend the new drainage scheme. There has been, however, a protest from the public against it, the Government having been requested to inquire of the Municipality how they propose to meet the interest and sinking fund on the same.

Last week the managing committee of the Gujerat Vernacular Society decided to sue the Bank of Bombay for the sum of Rs. 45,000. It seems that no private settlement could be arranged and the matter will have to be decided by the Court.

The education conference in order to decide Gujerati spelling will meet from the 25th instant, Mr. J. G. Covernton, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, will preside.

The Northcote Shield match between the Gujerat and the Baroda Colleges will be played on the 21st and 22nd on the local College play-ground.

Mr. James P. Orr is expected to arrive here to finally settle the Municipal bye-laws. He will stay here for three or four days.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th instant, sanction was given to the work of paving the quay at the south-west side of the Victoria Dock.

Sanction was also given to the provision of a new chauki at the new south-east entrance to the Victoria Dock.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th July 1904.	Total from 1st April to 8th July 1904.	For week ending 8th July 1903.	Total from 1st April to 8th July 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	324	21	333
Do. " out of " ...	15	331	29	340
Do. transported ...	11	296	17	297
Do. attended to ...	1	19	...	28
Do. warped ...	2	3	...	4

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of 'Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major H. G. Carnegy officiates as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., on return from leave is appointed to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Lieutenant R. J. C. Burke is appointed to be Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade.

Lieutenant A. H. E. Mosse is confirmed in his appointment of Assistant Political Agent, Fourth Grade.

Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., on the termination of his special duty, acts as Political Agent, Jawhar.

Mr. J. G. Foard, Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from the 15th July 1904 or subsequently.

Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart., District Superintendent of Police, Thana, to act as Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr Foard.

Mr. E. H. Aitken, Chief Collector of Customs and Collector of Salt Revenue in Sind, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., on the termination of his special duty is appointed to act as Collector of Thana and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana District. Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, I. C. S., on relief is appointed Assistant Collector, Thana.

Mr. G. A. Cammie, Professor of Botany and Agriculture, College of Science, Poona, and Officer in charge of the Botanical Survey of the Bombay Presidency, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed on the 16th June, the professional examination prescribed in paragraphs 170 and 171 of Chapter II of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I.

The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. R. W. Murphy, Engineer under covenant, by the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, and availed of by him from the 9th April, is converted into leave on medical certificate and extended by three months.

Mr. T. W. DeWinton, Executive Engineer, First Grade, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, during the absence of Mr. T. Summers, D. Sc., M. Inst., C.E., Superintending Engineer, on three months' privilege leave.

Mr. R. T. Harrison, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals District vice Mr. De Winton.

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, has been granted fourteen days' special leave without pay in extension of the special leave for four months and four days notified on the 31st March.

Deputy Locomotive Superintentent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for twenty-one months to England.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

P. G. ARTILLERY vs. ROVERS.

ONE of the most interesting matches in the Harwood League Tournament was played yesterday afternoon on the Cooperage ground when the Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, met the Bombay Rovers. There was a large gathering of onlookers. Play commenced with the Rovers having the Landsland goal at their backs. Straight from the start the Rovers took the offensive and immediately appeared within striking distance of the Artillery goal. Some sharp struggles took place near the goal. The Gunners succeeded in repulsing them, but the Rovers came again and for a time the Artilery defence was severely tested. Eventually the Gunners relieved the pressure and in turn stormed the Rovers' goal, but without success. The Gunners forced a corner and thereafter tried hard to score, but the Civil custodian very cleverly saved. Shortly before half time, by clever passing the Gunners once more invaded, and it appeared as if a goal was certain; but again the Rovers' keeper rose to the occasion. A moment after, another skirmish took place close to the Civil goal, but this time also the custodian very cleverly cleared his lines. At half time neither side had scored. On the resumption, the Artillery made straight for the Rovers' goal and sent in a couple of hot shots, but the ball could not find the net, once going over the cross-bar. Soon after, the Rovers drove the Gunners back and carried operations at the other end of the field. In the concluding stages of the game, the Military made frequent attacks on the Civil goal, and shortly before the close succeeded in driving the ball into the net; but the point was disallowed for off side. This was followed by more desperate attacks on the Rovers' goal, but their defence was as impregnable as ever, and a very interesting game ended in a pointless draw amidst the cheers of the spectators.

A STRANGE CASE AT KARIKAL.

RESURRECTION OF A SUPPOSED CORPSE.

A PERALAM correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail" :—A man of the Sudra caste belonging to the village of Thillaiyadi, in British territory, recently went to a village in the French territory of Karikal to collect certain debts due to him from residents of that village. He was put off from day to day, and consequently had to stay in the place. He was liable to fits, during which he would lose consciousness for hours together, and appear to be dead. During his stay in the village a fit came upon him, and as there was no one in the village acquainted with the nature of his disease, the villagers thought he was dead, and, after obtaining the permission of the local French officials to cremate the body as the law of the French territory requires them to do, they carried the body to the burning ground and set fire to the pyre. Not long after they returned to the village, the man whose consciousness had returned by this time, quickened by the flames, managed to escape into a rural hospital in the neighbourhood, where the burns on his body were treated. His relations in his village have also performed the funeral ceremonies for him but when he returned home after being discharged from hospital, they at first refused to recognise him and then hesitated to admit him again into the family from the popular notion of grave evils following in the train of a dead man returning to it. He has now reported the occurrence to the French tribunal at Karikal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	...
B Mandvi, (Bunkila, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	23
D Khotwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	2	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	8
G Mahimland Worli	1	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	12	9	96
Total plague deaths to date	276,399	224,371	
Same date last year	13	6	71

MEXICAN reports speak of a determined effort to secure for Canada a share of the Cuban and Mexican trade, by the establishment of a line of steamers from Montreal (in summer) and Halifax (in winter) to Veracruz, stopping at Havana and Progreso. It is expected that Cape Breton coal will be carried by these steamers, but the principal Canadian exports will be manufactured goods, fish and lumber; Canada taking in return hemp and sugar from Mexico and tobacco from Havana. Traffic has hitherto been conducted either by schooners or by transhipment at New York.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Thursday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Upper India and has risen slightly to briskly in Burma and north-east India. Pressure is lowest in the south-west Punjab and is in considerable defect in Upper India. It is in slight to moderate defect in north-east India. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, West Coast and Bengal, showers in Assam. Bihar, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central Provinces, East Central India, the Simla and Mussoorie Hills, the interior of Burma and the Deccan. Tavoy reports 5 1/2 inches, Mangalore 4 1/2, Silchar 4, Jhanshi, Mercara 3, Bassein, Burdwan, Darjeeling, Calicut 2, Calcutta, Benares, Chakrata, Cocanada 1 1/2, Jalpaiguri, Simla, and Panchmari one. Temperature has risen briskly to very rapidly in the north-west Frontier Provinces and Punjab, and during the past day was considerably to largely above normal at Sialkot, Lahore and Ludiana. It was in considerable to large defect in East Central India and the adjacent districts. Light to moderate rain is probable during the 24 hours on. the Burma Coast, West Coast, Bengal, and Bihar, light rain in Assam, Chota Nagpur and showers in the United and Central Provinces and East Punjab.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Venice S. N. Co.'s steamer Alberto Treves, Captain E. Giacopello, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice reports having experienced bad weather. The French mail steamer Nera, Captain A. Chevalier, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles met with very strong monsoon.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 21ST JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plant flourishing. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhatinda.Bright, no sign of rain. Dry here, but raining very slightly in the surrounding districts. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants and food-grains flourishing.

Mooltan.—Bright sign of no rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally especially for cotton. Gingelly being of sown. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy. but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Broach.—Sunny whether; cloudy intervals. Cotton plants flourishing, but more rain wanted generally.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. More rain wanted generally.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Rain much needed generally. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Hubli.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 8th July.

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Jubbulpore	0 68	Ghoti	2 69
Raver	4 94	Badwad	5 93
Nimbora	5 86	Varangaon	6 30
Bhadli	7 2	Hotgi	4 55
Jalgaon	5 57	Mohol	4 9
Shirsoli	6 12	Madha	4 1
Mhasawad	7 59	Barsi Juno	5 94
Mhejti	6 77	Kem	4 70
Pachora	4 60	Jeur	2 33
Kajgaon	5 51	Pomalvadi	4 6
Chalisgaon	6 59	Diksal	2 31
Nay-ongri	5 41	Lonavla	70 33
Nandgaon	2 83	Neral	54 21
Manmad	2 66	Khond	2 76
Lasalgoan	4 95	Kasara	25 07
Khervadi	5

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1904.

"A WHITE AUSTRALIA."

THE vagaries of the late Australian Government and the strange freaks in which it at times indulged under the influence of the necessity for standing well with the Labour vote are dealt with by Mr. Alfred Stead in the new "Monthly." It is a marvel to him that the cry for "a White Australia" should arise in a country where, a little over a hundred years ago, there was not a white man to be found and he regards their Immigration Restriction Act as a monstrosity of narrow-minded legislation. Almost all the black population has died out, but, as Mr. Stead observes, the geographical position and climate have not changed, and powerful though the Commonwealth may be, it is extremely doubtful if it can make all of the great Island Continent suitable for white inhabitants without the aid of the coloured races. The Labour party denies its responsibility for the Immigration Restriction Act and perhaps it is not directly responsible, but indirectly it indisputably is. Mr Stead prefers to put it that the Act in reality owes its existence to the triangularity of Australian party politics. He holds that it is not fair to blame exclusively the Labour party which itself only came into existence as a result of the half-heartedness of the Free Traders. Free Traders and Protectionists, were anxious to secure the support of the Labour party and it thus came about that seventeen members out of a House of Representatives numbering seventy-five were able to dictate terms to the Federal Government. The Labour party can turn the scale either way, and thus has an influence in the politics of the Commonwealth which is altogether disproportionate to its numbers. As a result the "White Australia" Act exists, the outcome of a "shameless liaison between the Free Traders and the Labour party." Whether the contention of a leading Australian magazine that by the passing of the Immigration Restriction Act, the Commonwealth has been put on terms of non-intercourse with two-thirds of the human race be correct or not, it has certainly created many difficulties, besides putting stumbling blocks in the way of Australian advancement.

Under this Act, not only can the Commonwealth refuse to ship mails on any vessel carrying a lascar crew, as we have already seen, but it can refuse shipwrecked aliens a landing on Australian soil and examine "an English-speaking half-Englishman" in Greek. The Act provides that any person may be prohibited landing if he cannot, when asked to do so by a Customs officer, write out at dictation and sign a passage of fifty words in length in any European language directed by the officer. "We do not object to any white people" explained a Labour member who was interviewed on the subject; "Germans and French make good colonists and the orders to the Customs officers are not to enforce the Act against any but Asiatics, but if we chose, we could trip up a Cambridge B. A. on that Act." Even this test is not regarded as altogether sufficient, though on one occasion in Thursday Island, a Customs officer declared he had a paper for a batch of prospective immigrants that not one man in the island could do. A further test may be applied at any time during a man's first-year of residence. Of course, the legislation is levelled against all classes of Asiatics, but is felt and protested against most strongly by the Japanese, inasmuch as it flies directly in the face of the terms of a treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan in which it was stipulated that the subjects of the two countries should have full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other, and enjoy all rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects. Yet Mr. Stead makes it plain that the Immigration Restriction Act is primarily aimed against the Japanese. When the Queensland Parliament sought to restrict immigration, the British Government represented that the Bill was open to objection both on the grounds of principle and policy; first because it embodied a disqualification based solely on the place of origin, not on account of any moral, educational, or physical deficiencies, but solely on difference of race and colour; secondly because it was offensive to Japan, "a friendly Power, inasmuch as it not only excluded nations of that country from employment, but also placed them in the same category as Asiatics generally without any consideration being paid to their state of civilisation."

Although attempts have been made to deny that Australian action in this respect is directed against Japan, it is recalled that Mr. Deakin, the Attorney-General, speaking in the name of the Commonwealth Government, made the direct statement that the measure was primarily aimed against the Japanese. The Federal Prime Minister, Sir Edmund Barton, told his colleagues, when introducing the measure, that it was an undesirable thing to make discriminations which would complicate the foreign relations of the Empire. It would be of untold evil and harm to them and likely to lead to troubles, even rivalling those which the future might bring forth from the causes themselves, if they were to take such action. There were Australian interests, it must be recollected, which it was their duty to attempt to preserve, so long as they did not defeat or embarrass the policy of the Empire itself. The Federal Government did not, however, appreciate the fact that insulting the ally of Great Britain was likely to embarrass the affairs of the Empire, though in Canada, where the same question has arisen, in British Columbia, the exclusion of the Japanese has been repeatedly vetoed by the Dominion Government in Ottawa, on Imperial grounds. Mr. Deakin went so far as to urge that the Japanese be absolutely excluded, contending that they require exclusion because of their high abilities. He regards the Japanese as the most dangerous because they most nearly approached the European and would, therefore, be the Australian's most formidable competitors. "It is not" he said, "the bad qualities, but the good qualities of the alien races that make them dangerous to us. It is their inexhaustible energy, their power of applying themselves to new tasks, their endurance, their low standard of living that make them such competitors." These are rather qualities which should recommend themselves to the colonial. The speech was a confession that Australians were afraid of the Japanese, afraid to come into contact and competition with them. Japan does not recognise the right of Australia to negociate or to legislate in this matter, and when the war is over we may expect to find her again addressing the Imperial Government on the subject and making a spirited representation.

LIFE AND DEATH IN THE PRESIDENCY.

LAST year was the worst through which the Presidency of Bombay passed since the plague epidemics began in 1896. There were considerably over a quarter of a million deaths from that disease alone, and one of the saddest features of that mortality is the effect it has on what should be the natural increase of the population. Plague has struck heavily at female life and the effects of the pestilence conjointly with those of famine are seen in greatly diminished birth-rates. The births registered in the Presidency during last year were 54,444 below the number recorded in the previous year and also less by 42,231 than the mean for the decade ending in 1902. Only in regard to Sind where registration is defective is it recorded that the reduced birth rate noted is due to other causes than plague mortality. The report of the Bombay Sanitary Commissioner shows that since 1896 the total of births has steadily declined, the number last year being 576,949 as against 691,847 seven years before. The plague epidemic last year was especially destructive among women and thus had a distinct effect in lowering the birth-rate. In addition to the diminished births, there was a very high infant mortality and, as usual, Bombay city along with Ahmedabad returned a very high figure of deaths among children. The causes of this apparent excessive mortality of infants in Bombay and Ahmedabad have been the subject of a special report called for by Government. This report is not included in the Sanitary Commissioner's annual retrospect, but in regard to the general death-rate among children under five throughout the Presidency it is ascribed to bad sanitary arrangements, improper and insufficient food, bad management, use of opiates, neglect, early marriages and debility of mothers. The widespread influence of plague, adds the Commissioner, struck severely at both mothers and infants. All districts show abnormal rates except Ratnagiri, the Panch Mahals and the Upper Sind Frontier. In general mortality Bombay and Ahmedabad ran each other close, the former having a death-rate for the year of 66·99 and the Gujarat capital recording 60·26 per thousand. Of the latter place it is recorded that it continues very unhealthy and it would seem that the extension of the drainage system has not been undertaken a day too soon. Neither Ahmedabad nor Bombay, however, recorded the highest death-rate, this unenviable distinction being reserved for Mhow where 5,135 plague deaths, out of a population of 34,740, contributed to raise the death toll to the extraordinary figure of 164·31 per thousand. Next to the grim total of 281,269 plague deaths throughout the Presidency in 1903 is the figure of 259,704 representing the aggregate mortality from fevers. In regard to the latter a more precise form of nomenclature is desirable and the Sanitary Commissioner agrees with Major Armin, his deputy in Gujarat, that it would be well to distinguish the deaths from malarial fevers from other diseases now grouped under the single heading. Dysentery and diarrhœa were responsible for 55,443 deaths, a number less than in any of the preceding three years when these diseases were especially destructive owing to famine conditions. A total of 43,529 deaths from injuries of which 368 were due to snake bite, 55,443 deaths from respiratory diseases, 2,732 from small-pox and 144,510 from other causes make up the toll of the year's vital statistics.

THE "MALACCA" INCIDENT.

GREAT BRITAIN'S protest against the action of the Russian Government does not come a moment too soon. We are surprised there has not been an outcry of public indignation before this. Of course, important questions of international law are involved, not the least being that concerning the changeable character of the Russian vessels which are employed in harassing our commerce. When those vessels passed the Dardanelles and through the Canal they were merchantmen. When they are upon the high seas, their character changes and they become cruisers. The transformation is the act of a privateer and as such they should be treated. If the British warships now ordered South were to seize the Petersburg or Smolensk, another very pretty question in international law would require deciding, and we sincerely trust that the British Government will adopt this means of bringing the point before the Powers. The detention of the Malacca is perhaps not of itself a serious matter, but it has aroused such an outburst of ill-feeling in England that the Opposition has intimated to Government that it may count on support in whatsoever course it thinks necessary to adopt. The protest, handed in by Sir Arthur Hardinge, is not at all too strongly worded. A very serious situation is involved and it may soon become more complicated. Government has been very slow to move in the matter, which anyhow had something to do with popular indignation at Home. At the same time, there is reason to believe that Russia has followed her present course, if not with the object of getting other Powers involved, with that of saving face with her subjects in the West by diverting attention from the miserable exhibition she is making in Manchuria. The action of Antwerp spies in connection with the Malacca incident is beneath contempt, but little better could be expected of Belgium.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDEN.

There is still urgent need for rain in nearly the the whole of Guzarat and several of the districts in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, the want of which is retarding sowing operations. The condition of things in Sind shows no change from last week. The sowing of bajri, jowari, maize and cotton continues in the Ahmedabad district where the standing crops in two talukas are in good condition. The same remark applies to the Panch Mahals. More rain is needed in Kaira for the sowing of rice and in two talukas in Broach. In the latter district the sowing of rice is completed in one taluka. More rain is needed throughout the whole of the Surat district where sowing operations are greatly retarded. Transplantation is retarded in the coast talukas of the Thana district from a similar cause, but it is pleasant to be able to report that locusts have almost entirely disappeared from the district. In Ratnagiri the sowing of kharif crops continues, but transplantation of rice and minor crops is retarded for want of sufficient rain. In Khandesh the harrowing of cotton and jowari has commenced, but otherwise there is no change to report. Locusts are still committing devastations to jowari seedlings. The sowing of cotton is completed in one taluka of Nasik where more rain is generally needed. Locusts are still lingering in the hilly parts of Ahmednagar, where the sowing of kharif crops is retarded for want of rain. There has been no change in the Poona, Sholapur and Satara districts, where more rain is generally needed. The sowing of kharif crops continues in five talukas of Belgaum and is completed in three others. More rain is needed in parts of two talukas in Dharwar where the standing rice and early jowari seedlings are in good condition.

THE Governor of Bombay hopes to visit Sind during the cold weather, says a Karachi paper. His Excellency will probably land at Karachi on the 14th or 15th December, and after a few days will proceed to Hyderabad, and spend the Christmas at Thar and Parkar district. Then he will visit Larkhana, Sukkur, and Shikarpur, and finally Jacobabad at the time of the horse show. His Excellency will also probably visit Quetta, where he will be the guest of General Smith-Dorrien returning to Bombay by land route.

WE hear from Rampur that the Nawab has offered his regiment of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry as Imperial Service Troops.

NO further news has been received regarding the Waziri raiding party in the Zhob Valley, but troops are out searching for tracks of them.

MR. TUCKER, I.C.S., lately on special duty in the Foreign Department, will take up his officiating appointment of Resident in Mysore on the 27th instant.

NEWS from Tibet states that the Dalai Lama has again been in communication with the Tongsa Penlop, asking him to use his influence to secure peace. Certain Lhassa officials are supposed to be hovering on the road ahead of the Mission and its escort, uncertain whether to come into the British camp or to fall back among the Tibetan forces.

THIS is a genuine advertisement from the "Pioneer":—Wanted: For purposes of retaliation, by a resident of a hotel in the hills whose life is made a burden by piano-thumpers and singers of sentimental songs, a second-hand CORNET, one out of tune preferred.—Address G-51, "Pioneer" Press, Allahabad.

A TERRIBLE disaster has occurred on the river Khoper, one of the tributaries of the Don, near the station of Zotova, in the Rostoff-on-Don district. Two hundred and fifty persons, mostly pilgrims from adjacent villages, and including many women and children, were precipitated into the river while crossing in a ferry-boat, the bottom of which was in a rotten condition and fell out. Many persons were carried away by the current and were dashed to pieces against a mill-wheel or were drowned in the mill-race. Sixty bodies have already been found and 100 are missing.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 19th July was 569, giving a death-rate of 38·12 per annum per thousand as against 35·38 the corresponding period of last year, and 45·69 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 46 died from fevers; 58, plague; 6, small-pox; 4, measles; 0, cholera; 1, leprosy; 43, phthisis; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 130, affections of the respiratory organs; 41, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 33, still-born; 82, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 30; Brahmin, 13; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 286; Hindu low caste, 58; Musalman, 120; Parsee, 25; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 5; European, 4; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 345 as against 264 the corresponding period of last year, and 260 the average over the past five years.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma convened a meeting at Government House on Saturday evening to consider certain matters in connection with the Dufferin Hospital, in order to remove the friction caused during Sir Fredrick Fryer's tenure of office by the adoption of resolutions of an objectionable character. According to a circular issued by Sir Hugh Barnes to all the members of the Burma Branch of the Dufferin Fund, the business to be discussed is of vital importance to the future of the hospital. Hitherto the Rangoon public had no option but to refuse to subscribe when they found their united protest unavailing and their representative driven from the hospital with insult and contumely. Briefly put the details to be considered are the rescinding of the obnoxious resolution passed two years ago, by which the Sub-Committee dissolved the General Committee, to which the former owed its existence, and expelled the non-official physicians, who had freely given their time and skill to the hospital. Provision is also made for convening general meetings. The control of the founds is to be in the hands of a Managing Committee, and it is expected a few non-official Europeans will be elected. These changes are expected to remove the great offence offered to the non-official public, who claim to have started and been the main support of the institution, in the management of which they have had no voice of late. Another point to be considered is whether the Lady Superintendent should be allowed private practice.

THE new subscribers to the "Times" have been provided with a new excitement, for the "National Review" not only considers persons who have signified their intention regularly to read the "Times" to be a body whose support cannot fail to prove exceptionally valuable to a periodical such as the "National Review," but emphasises the compliment by offering them the review at 20s. instead of 30s., the regular price. The idea is certainly a new one, and if subscribers to the "Times" are to be treated as a privileged class by publishers in general it is not impossible that the example may be followed by other lines of business. It would be a curious result of the "National Review's" action if some one with a genius for organization formed an association of subscribers to the "Times," and took the initiative by suggesting concessions in favour of that influential body instead of waiting for them to be offered.

WHAT THE BAR MAKES.

LITIGIOUS ENGLAND AND LAWYERS' PROFITS.

[BY A BARRISTER-AT-LAW.]

THE recently published official statistics made it quite clear that England is becoming more and more litigious. We have, indeed, reached the point when one adult person in ten is said to be a litigant. Therefore, it is a very pertinent question to ask—To what extent does the Bar profit by the litigiousness of the nation?

The earnings of the Bar do not come within the range of official statistics. Unless one has some inner knowledge of the profession, it is impossible for the independent statistician to arrive at anything like an accurate total. But with this knowledge it is not impossible, and I will very briefly say why.

Barrister's fees are in a number of instances regulated by rules of the court, and in other cases it is well known in the profession what a particular advocate will have marked on his brief in a certain kind of case. The fees of juniors, again, bear a fixed proportion to those of their leaders.

Big fees, of course, have a little way of their own in upsetting averages, but big fees can be traced with more readiness than the public imagine.

Occasionally some extraordinary case occurs to upset all calculations, writes a Barrister-at-Law in the "Daily Express:" Thus in the famous Mornington v. Wellesley suit—a suit in Chancery which lasted for twent-nine years—the costs alone exceeded £30,000, while in the much more famous Tichborne case the law proceedings cost the estate over £90,000. In the London Financial Association v. Kelk case no fewer than sixteen Q.C.s. were engaged. In such a case, of course, the barristers' fees were enormous, but even these were small when set beside other well-known instances.

SPLENDID REWARDS.

For example, when Mr. Serjeant Ballantine went to India to defend the Gaekwar of Baroda, he received a fee of over £10,000; but this splendid reward was exceeded by the fees given to Mr. A. Paterson, who is still alive, for the defence of John Persand. They are said to have been 100,000 rupees on the brief and 10,000 rupees a day for seven days as refreshers—a sum which amounted, according to the exchange of the day, to not less than £24,000.

But to return to the latest official figures relating to the volume of business done in the Law Courts in England. What was the revenue which this business supplied to the practising barristers of this country?

A careful estimate of the average number of barristers engaged in each case and of the average fees which were paid to both leaders and juniors results in the following table:—

BARRISTER'S EARNINGS.

All Courts of Appeal	£33,000
High Court (Chancery and King's Bench)	237,000
Divorce, Probate, and Admiralty Courts	54,000
County Courts	174,000
Lunacy, Railway Commissioners, and certain local Courts	10,000
Civil Work at Assizes	30,000
Criminal Work at Assizes	16,000
Courts of Quarter Sessions	19,000
Courts of Summary Jurisdiction	14,000
Total	£707,000

But to these amounts there must be added a large sum for interlocutory proceedings, pleadings, opinions, conferences, consultations, and for that legal work generally which never comes into open court. It would not be extravagant to assess this amount at £220,000.

There is yet another and a highly lucrative source of revenue for the barrister—the parliamentary work, which causes some distinguished advocates to specialise at Westminster.

THE GROSS TOTAL.

This, together with the commissions and arbitrations which may be coupled with it, should add a sum of £160,000 to the total earnings of the private and unofficial members of the Bar. Thus the gross total of these earnings would stand at £1,087,000.

To apportion this amount would be a delicate as well as a difficult task. But when it is recollected that "the effective Bar" is comparatively small in numbers, and that among practising barristers a thousand or two make little more than their rent (if that), a hundred or two earn anything from £300 to £1,000 a year, and a score or two something between that and £4,000 a year, it will be obvious how ample must be the revenues of that first flight of all, whose names may be counted on the fingers of one's hands.

But, taking it altogether, I am inclined to think that the Bar is not so lucrative as it formerly was; or, perhaps I should say that the incomes made by individuals are not so large. Charles Austin, for example, whom Lord Cranworth beat in the race for the Solicitor-Generalship, made for several years the princely income of £40,000. True, it was the heyday of the railway commissions; but the fact remains.

Knight Bruce was making £20,000 a year when he accepted a judgeship; Bethall, afterwards Lord Westbury, made £25,000 a year for several years as leader of the Chancery Bar; and Scarlett afterwards Lord Abinger (and father-in-law of Lord Campbell) exceeded that sum during a long period. He was by the way famous as the greatest verdict-getter of his own or any other age, and it may be added that he owed this not to oratorial display nor to the exhibition of great legal knowledge, but to the extraordinarily simple and lucid way in which he used to present his case to the jury.

The earnings of barristers are precarious, perhaps, but they are usually—except in the case of a hopelessly incapable man—progressive.

PROGRESSIVE INCOMES.

I will give some instances of these. The late Sir George Jessel (than whom there has never been a greater Master of the Rolls) earned in the first year in which he was called to the Bar £52, in the second £346, in the third £795, and in the fourth year £1,000. At that figure he remained for some years, but when he became Solicitor-General he was making £25,000 a year.

The late Lord Russell of Killowen is another example of steady progress. In his first year he made £117. in his second £261, in his third £441, and £1,096 in his fourth year.

These are, however, exceptional instances. It is seldom that a man makes anything over £300 a year until he has been ten years at the Bar. There is, indeed, a judge sitting upon the Bench to-day who did not make £50 in the first ten years of his career. On the other hand, I know a man who was called only six years ago, and is now by virtue of his sound common sense and a clear, slow, and lucid style of speech making not less than £1,300 a year.

To him—and to such as him—I hope there may chance the fortune which befell Fitzroy Kelly before he became an Exchequer Baron; for on one occasion when after a long and bitter discussion, the London and North-Western and the Great Western Railways agreed to fight, both companies sent their solicitors post haste to Kelley's chambers with retainers for him of £1,000 each.

At that time, by the way, he was making more than £20,000 a year.

THE late Senator Matthew Quay, of Pennsylvania, for so long Republican boss of Philadelphia, was a collector of Indian relics, and took great interest also in autographs, coins and stamps, and he seems to have had a pretty taste in horrors. According to an American paper a young man one day took up an antique dagger that lay on the Senator's table. "This dagger must be very old," he said: "has it a history?" "It has indeed," said Senator Quay; "it is the dagger that Macbeth thought he saw. A descendant of Macbeth gave it to me in Scotland several years ago. There is only one dagger I would trade this for, and that is a dagger that used to hang on the wall in Alphonse Karr's study." Karr in one of his stories had poked a good deal of fun at a woman named Colet. Mme. Colet, enraged at being made a butt of, stabbed Karr. He on his recovery hung the dagger she had stabbed him with above his desk, with this inscription beneath it:—"Presented to Alphonse Karr—by Mme. Colet—in the back."

BRITAIN PROTESTS.

MALACCA'S RELEASE DEMANDED.

FIGHT AT SAIMATSE.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET PURSUED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 20, 8-45 P.M.

General Kuropatkin reports that a considerable force of Japanese attacked the Russians at Saimatse on the Liao-yang road on the 18th instant, and after fighting extending to the 19th instant, the latter retired to a point eastward of Anping.

Anping is fourteen miles south of Liao-yang.

The Vladivostock Squadron has released the captured Japanese merchantman and steamed south-east. A Japanese torpedo flotilla is pursuing.

Reuter learns that, in view of the growing feeling of the people, the Government will be forced to make the strongest representations to Russia, regarding the seizure of the Malacca.

It is believed that the Opposition leaders have intimated that they will support any action of the Government.

The authorities at Port Said have refused the application to coal and water the Malacca to take her on to Cherbourg pending reference to Cairo.

The crew have been landed and the Captain has sailed for Brindisi to report the circumstances of the seizure to the authorities in London.

The Smolensk and Petersburg passed the Suez Canal as well as the Dardanelles under the Russian commercial flag.

It is stated that the Malacca was seized on information from Antwerp that she was carrying ammunition besides iron work for a crane at Moji in Japan.

LONDON, JULY 20, 9-15 P.M.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that Sir Arthur Hardinge, the British Ambassador, this afternoon addressed to the Russian Government a strong protest regarding the seizure of the Malacca and requesting her immediate release on the grounds of the irregular position of the Volunteer cruiser Petersburg.

It was a fact that ammunition was on board the Malacca, but it was Government property for the China Squadron in cases marked with the broad arrow.

The protest finally informs the Russian Government that a very serious situation is involved.

LONDON, JULY 20, 9-50 P.M.

Reuter's (Petersburg) telegram is confirmed that Great Britain has very strongly protested to Russia regarding the seizure of the Malacca and requesting her immediate release adding that the most serious situation is involved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 20th July, says that the British Government has ordered warships to Port Said and invited Russia to show that the Malacca carries contraband and also to explain how the Volunteer Fleet passed the Dardanelles.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 21.

The papers unanimously endorse the British protest and declare the Government has the whole nation at its back.

The Malacca has left Port Said, but her destination is not declared. It is probably Cherbourg or Libau.

Correspondents with General Kuroki at Motienling say that fighting was renewed on the 19th instant, the Japanese attacking the Russian position at Chantau 27 miles to the North.

LATER.

Unless the British fleet seizes the Malacca or any other untoward incident occurs, it is believed that the affair will be amicably settled.

Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons replying to Mr. Bowles said the Government would undoubtedly have to make a statement regarding this most serious question, but it was undesirable to make a premature statement.

MORE BRITISH VESSELS STOPPED.

The steamer Clodmoor, under the command of Captain E. Dyason, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday in ballast from Bari (Italy), experienced the same treatment as the Crewe Hall, by the Russian cruiser Petersburg. On the morning of the 13th instant at about 8-40 a.m. the Clodmoor observed the Russian cruiser steaming after her in latitude 13·47 North, and longitude 42·55 East. The warship signalled the steamer to stop which the Clodmoor did. A boat containing two officers and about ten men fully armed came alongside the Clodmoor and the two officers boarded her. The officers asked as to what cargo she had on board. On being informed that she was bound to Bombay from Bari in ballast, they made an entry in the ship's log book in the Russian language, and left the ship. Before doing so, they inquired whether the Clodmoor had seen the steamer Magdoff. The Captain said he passed the steamer, but did not know anything further regarding her. At 9-30 a.m. the Clodmoor received the signal to proceed.

Another steamer belonging to the Brocklebank line, name not known, was also stopped and examined by the officers of the Petersburg on the same date.

The steamer Prome, which arrived in Bombay yesterday from Liverpool, did not encounter the Russian cruisers.

Telegrams dated Colombo, July 21 state:—

There are about 50,000 Japanese in camp at Sinyen.

General Kuropatkin returned to Haicheng, where he will await the next move of the Japanese.

The report regarding the Russian re-occupation of Taling Pass is premature.

Details of the capture of Motienling Pass show that the Russians abandoned three strong lines of entrenchments on the hills commanding the entrance.

On June the 30th, the Japanese fully occupied these strategic positions without encountering further opposition. The heavy rain for three days over the area of conflict converted the whole country into a quagmire.

Japanese officers, who participated in the attack on the Russian fleet outside Port Arthur on the night of June the 23rd, were amazed at the Muscovite denials regarding the extent off their losses.

On attacking, the Japanese squadron were confident that they saw a battleship of the Peresviet type sink after a torpedo exploded beneath her and they are sceptical regarding the story that the vessel torpedoed was the Sebastopol.

General Oku, in his report to the Tokio Government, replies in detail to the charge made by General Stackelberg that after the fight at Wafangtien, and prior to the battle of Telesze, the Japanese killed and mutilated numbers of Russian soldiers. He indignantly declares that the accusation is entirely unfounded, and moreover possesses proofs that the wounded Muscovites highly appreciate the humane treatment they invariably received at the hands of the Japanese. General Oku cites cases that have come to his knowledge of Russians treating Japanese prisoners with cruelty. He says he intends to report every such instance, so that the world will know the character of the enemy Japan is fighting.

An official message from Tokio states that on June 15th, at Chengtsushan, six Japanese scouts were slain in a hand-to-hand struggle with 15 Russians. The latter afterwards thrust their bayonets through the eyes and mouths of the corpses cut open their chests and removed everything of value from the dead men's pockets. Details of the outrage are supplied.

A similar barbarous incident is said to have occurred north-east of Siung-yu-cheng on the 27th.

A Singapore telegram dated July 21 says that reports from Chefoo state that a British steamer, believed to be the Jardine Line s.s. Hipsang, drifted in a fog into Pigeon Bay, and was torpedoed by the Russians. One wounded European and thirty Chinese were saved.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD CURZON.

British Press Eulogies.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The "Standard," "Daily Telegraph," "Morning Post" and "Daily Mail" make the ceremony at Guildhall the occasion for long eulogistic articles on Lord Curzon's services including his policy in Tibet.

The "Times", warmly extolling the statesmanship of Lord Curzon's speech, says that whether he returns to India or not the highest political offices are upon to him in England and therefore his remarks deserve the most serious consideration when our relations with Russia are not those which lovers of peace desire.

THE FINANCE BILL.

An All Night Sitting.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Finance Bill has passed through Committee in the House of Commons which adjourned at 3-30 p.m. after a 25½ hours' sitting.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

The County Championship.

LANCASHIRE STILL UNBEATEN.

Gloucestershire has beaten Notts by an innings and one.

Worcestershire has beaten Hampshire by nine wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Middlesex by eight wickets.

The match between Surrey and Yorkshire was drawn.

Derbyshire has beaten Essex by nine wickets.

Warwickshire has beaten Leicestershire by 181 runs.

London County beat Marylebone by an innings and 18 runs.

The following is the position of the County Championship table up-to-date:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	16	12	0	4	12	100·00
Yorkshire	17	8	1	8	7	77·77
Notts	13	6	3	4	3	33·33
Sussex	13	4	2	7	2	33·33
Kent	11	4	3	4	1	14·28
Leicestershire	13	5	4	4	1	11·11
Middlesex	9	3	3	3	0	00·00
Derbyshire	13	5	6	2	−1	−9·09
Surrey	16	4	7	5	−3	−27·27
Gloucestershire	9	2	4	3	−2	−33·33
Warwickshire	9	2	4	3	−2	−33·33
Somerset	9	3	6	0	−3	−33·33
Worcestershire	11	2	5	4	−3	−42·85
Essex	12	2	6	4	−4	−50·00
Hants	9	0	8	1	−8	−100·00

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

TEE ALLEGED ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The prisoners accused of attempting to derail a train upon the Kalka-Simla Railway have been acquitted at the Sessions here, the prosecution having failed to establish a case against them.

RAJAH KUMAR OF COOCH BEHAR.

The Rajah Kumar Saheb of Cooch Behar is expected to join the Maharani at Simla next Monday.

THE ADVANCE ON LHASSA.

ANOTHER TIBETAN POSITION TAKEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

GYANTSE (TIBET), JULY 21.

Camp Karola the 17th:—Villagers, brought in today state that the force which evacuated Gyantse is now at Yasi, on the road between Nagartse and the Brahmaputra. The Lamas are trying to brave them on to meet us again.

The Dalai Lama in a letter to the Tongsa Penlop says he is glad of his friendly offices in helping to effect a settlement.

Prisoners state that two large ferries ply on the Brahmaputra, each capable of carrying a hundred men, also that four of their leaders were killed yesterday, two Lhassa, and two Kham men.

One thousand and three hundred new Kham men are expected at Nagartse.

Camp Kowla, the 18th:—The Tibetans have again moved in an inscrutable manner this morning. They abandoned after the feeblest resistance, the succession of walls and sangars they have been strengthening for weeks. We took the pass. Our casualties were only there men.

At 7 a.m, General Macdonald sent a flanking party of the 8th Gurkhas on both sides of the valley, to turn the Tibetan position, and sent the Royal Fusiliers down the centre of the valley to attack the wall when the opposition was weakened.

The Tibetans' ruse was to open fire from the wall at long range directly our troops came into view, then immediately to evacuate the position. They thus delayed pursuit, while we were awaiting the scaling party to ascend the heights.

At 9 o'clock Colonel Cooper signalled the wall was unoccupied, and the enemy in full retreat, and the Mounted Infantry were called up for pursuit.

Meanwhile one or two jingals and Tibetan marksmen kept up an intermediate fire on the right flanking party from clefts in the overhanging cliffs. Our battery replied with shrapnel, covering our advance.

At 11-30 o'clock Major Murray and his two Companies of Gurkhas appeared on the heights and the position was taken by the Gurkhas after an arduous climb which took 3½ hours. It was a real mountaineering feat. They ascended by a side glacier to 19,000 feet. Their losses were one man killed and two wounded. We had no other casualties.

The 1st Mounted Infantry pursued within sight of Nagartse, which they reported occupied.

The action to-day shows that the Tibetans are demoralised, and as though compelled to make a show of resistance, but with no heart in it. The other levies may prove more stubborn. It is believed that a good cart road can be made from the neighbourhood of Chalsa in the Duars to the Chumbi Valley, via the Ammu Chu. The highest pass to be crossed would be about 10,000 feet.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The following has been received from General Macdonald dated Gyantse (Tibet) 20th July 1904:—

Our Camp was 2 miles beyond Zara on the 19th at 7 a.m. We marched from Ralung to Karola on 17th camping just under the summit of a pass at the foot of a large glacier 16,600 feet high, and found the enemy very strongly posted at a narrow gorge three miles north, flanked by impassable snow mountains. After reconnaissance, dispositions were made to attack on 18th. The enemy, however, who had numbered about 1,500 on 17th, to a great extent retired during the night of 17th and 18th to Nangartse leaving only about 700 Kham men to defend the position. These occupied the high hills under snow. They were turned out by the Gurkhas and Pathans after a long and difficult climb to 18,000 feet high, but without severe resistance.

Our losses were one man killed 2 seriously wounded, all of the 8th Gurkhas mounted infantry who reconnoitred to within 2 miles of Nangartse which was found to be occupied. I am marching there to-day. Information is received from prisoners that 3 of their leading men were killed in yesterday's engagement, besides many others also, that further reinforcements of 1,300 Kham men are expected to Nangartse to-day.

The following is the strength of the force advancing to Lhassa:—No. 7 Mountain battery, No. 1 section 30th Mountain battery, maxim gun detachment of Norfolk Regt, 2 Companies Mounted infantry, 4 Companies of 1st Royal Fusilers, 4 Companies 32nd Pioneers, 6 Companies 40th Pathans, 6 Companies 8th Gurkhas, half Company No. 3 Company of Sappers and Miners.

POONA FOX HOUNDS.

A BLANK DAY.

POONA JULY 21.

The long delayed rain again gave little promise of sport to a field of 60 who met near the mess of 93rd Highlanders. Those who turned out were rewarded by an excellent gallop. They moved out very punctually and crossing the rifle ranges, tried the valley parallel to the Parvati-Katraj road. The hounds worked well and keenly through the gardens and low crops in the valley. Nearing the foot of the hill, they got on line of jack straight up the hill towards Katraj and went at a good pace, having a great pull over horses owing to a steep and stony bits of ground. The master lost no time in getting the hounds through the thick gardens, and they owned to line on the far side of the Nullah heading for the isolated hill above Katraj. From this point the hounds had very cold scent to work on and after working round the hill the master tried the valley leading to Khandwa. Eventually working back to the gardens and the big Nullah by Katraj, the sun now getting hot, the master decided to work homewards by the two Khandwa villages. Jack was viewed just above Khandwa and the hounds owned line to him three or four times along the valley. But the scent being practically nil, at last jack was given up and the hounds taken home.

Sir Archibald Hunter, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Esthoven, Colonels Bull, Chauner, Henderson, Fitzgerald, Grantham, Lucas, Patterson, Money, Major Buist, Captains Hewlett, Eaton Evans, Hopwood and many officers representing the Poona and Kirkee Garrisons were out. It was a matter of great regret that Mr. Armstrong is still unable, owing to his accident to come out and give master his valuable assistance as whip. Among ladies who were out were Mrs. Sheringham, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Patterson (just returned from a most successful shooting trip in Kashmir), Mrs. Deane, Mrs. Eaton Evans. Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Palmer and Miss Henderson.

THE POLO ACCIDENT.

MR. ROSS'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

Mr. Ross is still in much the same state in which he was yesterday. He has not yet recovered consciousness. He is, however, keeping up strength very satisfactorily, though his condition continues to be critical.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Hanson Ragland Hope Wilkinson, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Captain John Harkness, 2nd Battn. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIST'S SUICIDE.

SHOOTS HIMSELF IN A TRAIN.

TRAGEDY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 21.

Mr. Pierre Roudanovsky, Chief Secretary of the Russian Legation at Peking, interesting interview with whom appeared recently in a Colombo paper committed suicide by shooting himself in the Madras and Calcutta mail train last night at Bitragunta.

The unfortunate gentleman came to Madras from Colombo on Tuesday morning, left by yesterday morning's mail train for Calcutta died at Ongole at 5 p.m. The bullet entered the right temple. The deceased is believed to have been in poor health and to have been suffering from melancholia

The following is the report of the interview which the "Ceylon Observer" had with the deceased. Mr. P. Roudanovsky was first Secretary of the Russian Legation at Peking and was on his way home to St. Petersburg, having obtained six months' leave of absence from his Government. Mr. Roudanovsky has held the position named for two years. The reporter was naturally anxious to ascertain his views of the startling report of the loss of 30,000 Japanese. Mr. Roudanovsky was at first reticent, but suddenly said "Well you know Port Arthur has been very well designed—excellent Artillery and a position quite impregnable. No one can deny, however, that there has been a battle and the intelligence may be true for in war the most unlikely things happen. The place has been so designed that this result is nothing to be wondered at.

"Will China remain neutral to the end"?—"China is very peaceful and she does her best to keep to neutrality. There is no reason to believe that she will not keep it. In any case they will try to do it. The Government is for neutrality. "Their sympathies, of course are wholly with Japan"?—Naturally they have a kindred feeling, but at the same time they are not ill-disposed towards Russia. I think they look upon her with some amount of fairness."

"What does the Army on the Manchurian frontier mean"?—"An Army of 20,000 troops under General Ma is stationed there purely for the purposes of guarding the railway and keeping the line in order. Another object is to have a look out on the mounted robbers who plunder the country in troublous times and harass travellers and rob them of their belongings. They are present in ordinary times but now they have increased to an alarming extent and create a lot of disorder.

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

Speaking on the Tibetan question and the widespread rumours of Russia's finger in the pie and her aims in India, Mr. Roudanovsky said that Russia's interest were as distant from Tibet as ever could be and would be so always. Of what good will it be? What interests will she gain? "The distance is no great. "The idea seems to have got abroad owing to the fact that we have a few Buddhists in Russia of the Nomad tribe composed of the people called Buriats and Kalmuks. These people have some relation with their grand priests, the Llamas but they are in no way so influential in Russia as to make any thing of a stir or excite the Russian Government to extend her claims to Tibet. The only relationship between the two countries is the fact that these Buddhists pay a yearly visit for the purposes of devotion to Lhasa. They are not Russians, but only under the Russian ruling, and you cannot say or have reason to believe that Britain will take up any religious war for the truth of Buddha. The journey is a very difficult one and I have no reason to believe that they are treated badly."

Turning to the subject of the Russo-Japanese conflict the reporter asked "Suppose Port Arthur fell—how would it effect Russia"?—"No Russian can suppose it, and as a Russian subject I cannot suppose it till it is accomplished. There are no if's—it cannot happen." "Russia is determined then to preserve her national honour,—whatever it might cost her?—"We have had some misfortunes but that does not at all alter the goal we have before us. We will fight and nothing but an honourable issue will we strive for. Every boody willing to finish a war in an honourable way. It will be a great loss of prestige if Russia should in one 'iota' draw back or make the first advance for peace and there is no such possibility at present. The Emperor has made a declaration to that effect. It will surely not be finished this year."

"Has Russia lost faith in her Navy?"—"No, for the present it cannot do anything very much, but the Navy forces will soon be re-organised, but her land force that is the main stay of Russia. They are the most important for her and we expect them to do signal work."

What is the feeling in Russia?"—"Quite an animated feeling. There are very big National subscriptions for giving presents to the Government for building new men-of-war. Representatives of very good families are going to the front and those hold high and lucrative positions are abandoning them to go to the front. The Russian people have been raised to such a pitch of patriotism that they will sacrifice anything. The country is quiet—well "fairly quite and not in such a state as it is made out to be.

"How do you account for General Kuropatkin's not been able to do much as yet"? He is getting his forces first concentrated and has almost succeeded now. Port Arthur is the only place cut away from the main garrison. Her troops are under General Stoessel. A General always depends on his troops and without them he cannot do anything. The first business of a General in a campaign is not to strike but to let events go on by themselves and then strike, when opportunity occurs and when everything is matured. His idea now seem to be simply to engage in small battles."

"How does China regard Manchuria"?—"The people are hardly interested in politics, but the Government is much interested in the matter. There is a certain idea that the ruling family of China belongs to the Mancho family so her interest there is great. Manchuria general is peaceful as it is now, but it has never been well ruled and there has been a lot of trouble."

Mr. Roudanovsky spoke in very high terms of the Japanese pluck and endurance and said that they have now gained for themselves a reputation in the world.

He intended to visit Madras, Calcutta and Bombay on the way home.

NEW SIMLA ORGANIST.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Mr. Winning of King's College has arrived and takes over the duties of organist at Christchurch, Simla, next Sunday.

BERESFORD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The annual Beresford Shield Football tournament will be held here on the third week in September, entries closing about the 12th August.

THE LIEUT-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB.

A report is current at Simla to the effect that Sir Charles Rivaz is likely to retire next March. Sir Denzil Ibbetson is his most probable successor.

LATER.

I learn on enquiry that the report to which publicity has been given here to the effect that Sir Charles Rivaz is likely to retire next spring is without foundation. The Punjab has especial need of a strong and experienced Lieutenant-Governor, now that its external relations have been curtailed and that an era of great internal development has commenced with the expansion of irrigation. All interested in its welfare will be glad to learn that its present popular ruler has not formed any plans of retirement at present.

IMPROVEMENTS AT SIMLA.

Schemes for the laying out of the twenty lakhs of rupees given by the Government of India this year for improvements in Simla are now being matured. They are likely to include the provision of additional water supply from the hills north of Mahasu with an electric light installation from power derived from the Nautikhud stream. They are also likely to include the extension of the Municipal area, the provision of additional roads, including the enlargement of the tunnel where Lord Kitchener broke his leg last year, and the broadening of the road to Mashobra.

MRS. MAYBRICK RELEASED.

CLOSE OF A SENSATIONAL CASE.

STORY OF THE TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

A special London cablegram to the "Statesman" says that Mrs. Maybrick who was removed from Aylesbury jail to the Church Sisterhood of the Epiphany Home at Truro has been released to-day (July 20th) and has visited London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 21.

Mrs. Maybrick was finally released yesterday.

The release of Florence Maybrick brings to mind one of the most sensational murder trials in the criminal annals of Great Britain. On July 21, 1889, she was found guilty at the Liverpool Assizes of poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, at "Battle Crease," Aigburth, a fashionable suburb of the great Mersey port, and sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Stephen. On 7th August the sentence was commuted to one of penal servitude for life. English-speaking people, who followed the course of the trial with intense interest were largely of opinion that the crime of which she had been found guilty was, as the Scotch say, "not proven," and a remarkable agitation was set on foot, with successful results, to secure her reprieve. Those who were present in the Crown Court at St. George's Hall will never forget the dramatic incidents which distinguished the trial. At the commencement public sentiment was decidedly against the prisoner. Her relations with Brierly, the Liverpool and Blackburn cotton broker, her extraordinary behaviour, on more than one occasion on the Grand Stand at Aintree, had produced a distinctly unfavourable impression. As the trial advanced and the witnesses for the Crown were subjected to a wonderful cross-examination by her counsel the late Lord (then Sir Charles) Russell, public opinion came round somewhat, for it was made clear that her husband was addicted to taking arsenic and further that he was not exactly a model husband. It was not however until Sir Charles Russell rose to address the jury that the public became enthusiastic adherents of the prisoner. His opening words, "My Lord, gentlemen of the jury, I appear for the friendless lady in the dock," delivered with a wonderful impressiveness absolutely changed the situation, and Mrs. Maybrick was no longer friendless. The trial proceeded, conducted by the leader of the British Bar in a manner that rivetted the attention of the reading and thinking world. At last the end came: the jury retired and after a prolonged absence returned into Court amidst a silence painful in its intensity. Just prior to their entering a note was sent to Mr. Shuttleworth, the Clerk of Assiza, since dead, informing him that a deputation of well-known Liverpool ladies were waiting outside with bouquets which they desired to present to Mrs. Maybrick in court immediately the jury returned their verdict, which would be, of course, "not guilty." Mr. Shuttleworth, a man of magnificent presence, read those ladies a lecture on propriety that they will remember to the longest day they live. The verdict of guilty came; and it came as a thunderclap. The grounds on which the jury convicted the prisoner were the finding of arsenic on her dressing gown and handkerchief, the purchase of the fly papers, the presence of arsenic in the bottle of meat juice, and the motive suggested by the intrigue with Brierley for getting rid of her husband. Despite these things, however, the public were not thoroughly convinced of the prisoner's guilt. It was noticed by them that the doctors differed beyond all hope of agreement as to the cause of death. The amount of arsenic found in the body was comparatively small, and what is more the symptoms which, according to many high authorities, are invariably present in cases of arsenical poisoning were not all present here. The crowded Court did not hide their disapproval of the verdict, a disapproval held equally strongly by the thousands who swarmed the approaches to St. George's Hall. The most disgraceful scene, and the culminating one, was when a hooting crowd followed Mr. Justice Stephen's carriage right up London Road and threw missiles at it as he was being driven to the Judge's residence in Newsome Park. Not the least remarkable feature of the trial was the summing up of the Judge, a summing up regarded as a monument to his erudition and, as was said at the time, only possible from a man who won lasting fame by his codification of the Indian Penal Laws. He more than once referred to the intercepted letter to Brierley which told heavily against Mrs. Maybrick and which the Judge described as of "terrible importance." It contained the famous phrase "my husband is sick unto death," and the argument of the prosecution was that as the doctors had not then given up their patient Mrs. Maybrick could not have used the phrase unless she was criminally responsible for his sickness and meant that he should die.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S ADDRESS TO THE COURT.

In her statement to the court, Mrs. Maybrick said the fly-papers were purchased with the intention of using them as a cosmetic—she used a solution derived from fly-papers, elder flower water, and lavender, for application to the face to remove eruptions. In reference to the bottle of meat-essence, she said: "On Thursday night, the 9th after Nurse Gore had been in with my husband, I went and sat on the bed by the side of him. He complained to me of feeling very sick, very weak, and very depressed, and again asked me to get him the powder which he referred to early in the evening, and which I had declined to give him. I was overwrought terribly anxious, miserably unhappy, and his evident distress utterly unnerved me. As he told me the powder would not harm him and that I could put it in his food I then consented. My Lord, I had not one true or honest friend in the house. I had no one to consult and no one to advise me. I was deposed from my position of mistress of my own house, and from the position of attending on my own husband notwithstanding that he was so ill. Whenever I went out of the room he asked for me, and for days before he died I was not allowed to give him a piece of ice without it being taken from my hand. I took the white powder. I took it into the inner room and in pushing the door to I upset the bottle, and in order to make up the quantity of fluid spilled I added a considerable quantity of water. On returning to the room I found my husband asleep, and I placed the bottle on the table by the window where he would not see it. It remained there till Mr. Michael Maybrick took possession of it six days later." In concluding her address the accused said, "In conclusion, I only wish to say that for the love of our children and for the sake of their future a perfect reconciliation had taken place between us, and that on the day before his death I made a full and free confession of the fearful wrong I had done him." Of course this latter remark applied to the intrigue she had been carrying on with Brierley.

When called upon to say whether there was any reason why sentence of death should not be passed upon her, she said that if all the facts had come out with regard to her connection with Mr. Brierley some things might have appeared which would have influenced the Jury in their decision, and concluded by asserting her innocence.

Between the day of the sentence of death and the reprieve an agitation was witnessed in the United Kingdom and the United States absolutely unparalleled. Millions signed documents in favour of the reprieve. Eminent medical men, clergymen, lawyers, merchants, politicians, labour leaders, were all violent partisans, mostly on the side of the condemned woman. The British and American people appeared to lose that self-control which so eminently distinguishes them in matters where their legal tribunals are brought into question. Sir James Fitz Stephen was openly accused of bias; similar charges, and worse, were laid against the Jury, until the unedifying spectacle of jurymen writing to the newspapers in explanation of the line they adopted was afforded. Professor Ray Lancaster engineered the London agitation so far as it rested to men learned in medicine and chemistry. Maybrick Defence Committees were formed everywhere and Baroness von Roques the mother of the condemned woman, had in the highest circles numerous friends exerting their influence on behalf of her daughter both in London and Washington. Florence Maybrick, after 15 years' imprisonment, is now a free woman. At the time of her conviction Mrs Maybrick was 26 years of age. During the fifteen years of her incarceration her two children have been brought up under an assumed name.

THE Carborundum Company, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., has just shipped two freight cars loaded with products to be displayed at the St. Louis Exposition. The exhibit will occupy Block No. 16 in the Machinery Building. One of the principal features will be a great pyramid of Carborundum crystals seven feet high and six feet in diameter at the base. The balance of the exhibit will be made up of Carborundum wheels, sharpening stones, and other products.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

STANDING COMMITTEE FEES.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr James Macdonald presiding.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia proposed that the attention of the Standing Committee be drawn to sections 50 and 70 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act and that it be requested to inform the Corporation whether the provisions of the said sections were always duly carried out. He said section 50 of the Act provided that every member of the Standing Committee should be paid a fee of Rs 30 for attending every meeting of the Committee from the beginning to the end. When the fee was paid to the members, it was incumbent on the Secretary to certify that those members were present at the meeting from the beginning to the end. But it had now been definitely stated and brought to the notice of the speaker that though all the members did not attend the meetings of the Committee from the beginning to the end they were all paid their fees. Now in accordance with section 70 of the Act all the Municipal contracts should be sealed in the presence of members of the Standing Committee, but he had learnt that the seal was not affixed in the presence of the members.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil seconded the motion, reserving his remarks.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta observed that the passing of such a resolution as moved by Dr. Sukhia would be an indirect reflection on the Standing Committee. It was for the Committee to see that they carried out the duties entrusted to them under the Act and the Corporation had no right to interfere with them or direct them what to do and what not to do. There might be an error of judgment on the part of the members of the Committee, but the adoption of the proposition moved by Dr. Sukhia would be highly offensive to them. He considered the discussion on the subject would serve the purpose indicated in Dr. Sukhia's motion, which it would be wise for the mover to withdraw.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia said it had been stated that the proceedings of the Standing Committee lasted on many occasions from ten to fifteen minutes and the question was whether members who were late by five or ten minutes in attending the meetings were entitled to the fees.

The Hon. Sir. Phirozeshah: No, they are not entitled.

Dr. Sukhia: But they are paid their fees.

Mr. Wadia said as the matter had been discussed and ventilated it would be advisable for Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Vakil remarked that members of the Standing Committee sometimes met together in solemn conclave and passed a resolution of condolence, for which they packed a fee of Rs. 30 each. On the last occasion when one of the members of the Standing Committee died, the whole Committee in lamenting the death of their esteemed colleague shed crocodile tears, and after affixing the seal of the Corporation dispersed, and received their fees for attendance at the meeting all the same. He did not know if those gentlemen were morally justified in receiving their fees. It would be a very graceful act on the part of members if they refunded their fees on such melancholy occasions in the future. It was neither just nor proper that when one Corporation suffers the loss of one of their colleagues, that body should also be called upon to pay the funeral charges.

The President pointed out that when the Committee adjourned on such a melancholy occasion, they sometimes met to dispose of urgent matters on the following day, when no fees were received.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, Chairman of the Standing Committee, said the discussion had taken place on account of want of knowledge of actual facts. The seals of the Corporation were now affixed in the presence of members of the Standing Committee. It was when Mr. Baptista wrote on the subject of the fees that the Committee passed a resolution to continue the practice followed all these years for the payment of fees. According to the practice at present in vogue the Secretary made a note of the time every member attended and left the meeting and also the duration of the time the meeting lasted. It appeared from past proceedings that Mr. Barrow, their late Secretary, awarded the fee to a member who was an hour and ten minutes late. It was only, but recently that when a member came five minutes late he was not given his fee.

Mr. Unvala: How long did the meeting last?

Mr. Vithaldas: Eleven minutes. Continuing his remarks he said that the present discussion would serve Dr. Sukhia's purpose, who would do well to withdraw his motion.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim was glad that the present practice had been strictly followed ever since the first of June. The Standing Committee recently passed a resolution that the old practice should be continued which they were certainly not justified in doing. That practice had now been changed in spite of that resolution. So far as the section of the Act was concerned, the Standing Committee had nothing whatever to do with the payment of fees and he ruled it as such when he was the chairman of that body. Whenever a resolution of condolence was passed it was invariably distinctly stated in that resolution that the Committee adjourned after transacting urgent business, and the only and urgent business that was to be transacted on the occasion alluded to by Mr. Hormusjee was the affixing of a seal, and that was done.

After some further discussion the motion was put to the meeting, but not a single member voted in its favour, not even the proposer and seconded of the motion.

A large number of members voted against the motion, which was declared lost.

DILATORY AND LEISURELY PROCEDURE.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to make such suggestions as they might deem necessary as to how the charges incurred by the Municipality on the sanitary arrangements of premises belonging to private parties should be recovered. The Committee in their report stated, "It will be remembered that the statement was called for from the Commissioner on the Corporation, becoming aware of the circumstances under which in one of these cases the Commissioner had applied for the Corporation's sanction to declare the expenses as improvement expenses under Section 494 of the Municipal Act, and to recover the amount by instalments under Section 495. In this case notice was served on the owner of the premises, one Hirji Dossa on 2nd November 1896 under Sections 257 and 260 of the Municipal Act for improving the sanitary arrangements in his house-gully, and the work was executed by the Municipality at a cost of Rs. 128-3-9. The owner having failed to pay the amount, a decree was obtained against him on the 19th October 1900 (i.e., about 4 years after the expenses were incurred) and while an attempt was made to execute the decree against the party it was discovered that he was a minor and could not be arrested in execution of the decree. Then the Commissioner came to the Corporation for sanction to action being taken under Section 494 and 495 as above stated. Certain particulars asked for by the Corporation not having been found in the statement, the Committee obtained a fresh statement from the Commissioner containing these and certain other particulars. In scrutiny of these statements, the Committee find that the procedure followed has been most dilatory. The Corporation will notice the long interval between the completion of the work and the presentation of the bill between the presentation of the bill and the transmission of the papers to the Municipal Solicitors for the filing of a suits between the receipt of papers, by the Solicitors and their calling for further information, and between the receipt of such call by the Department and the supply of the information required by the Solicitors. Such dilatoriness is noticeable not in one case but in almost all. The chief delay appears to have been in the office of the Municipal Solicitors where the papers appear to have remained for months together before further particulars were called for. Then the Department takes from 3 to 12 months to supply the particulars and thus delays are added to delays—with the result that in all cases in which decrees were not obtained the claims seem to the Committee to have become time barred. In the majority of these cases opinion was given by the Municipal Solicitors that the recovery of the claim was doubtful and in the remaining cases they thought recovery was hopeless. In the cases in which decrees had been obtained and the amount declared to be improvement expenses, the following remark was made:—"The provisions of the Act being somewhat indefinite, it is impossible to recover the improvement expenses as the premises are let to a number of tenants." Nevertheless, it appears that since the last statement was supplied to the Committee, the Department has been able to make a large amount of recovery, and the Committee are pleased that the outstanding claims, which previously stood at Rs. 32,376-7-6, now amount to Rs. 17,714-14-3 only exclusive of 15 per cent. for supervision charges. These outstandings are reported to be absolutely irrecoverable, and under the circumstances it seems to the Committee futile to further prosecute any of these claims. They beg therefore to recommend that the Commissioner be asked to abandon them and incur no further costs. This will involve the writing off of Rs. 17,714-14-3, and it is much to be regretted that so large a sum should be lost to the Municipality by want of care and diligence on the part of those concerned. In addition to this sum, which represents the total cost of the works done, the Municipality have lost the costs incurred in endeavouring to recover the amount, including legal costs, the total amount of which the Commissioner has been unable to furnish. The Committee beg to suggest that the Commissioner be requested to warn the Departments concerned to adopt a more careful and less leisurely procedure in future similar cases. The Drainage Department should have seen that the cases were not unduly delayed in the office of the Municipal Solicitors and should have been more expeditious itself."

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil moved that the report be approved and adopted and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance with intimation that the Corporation

would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the writing off of the charges reported to be absolutely irrecoverable that the Commissioner's attention be invited to para 8 of the report and he be requested to warn the department concerned as suggested therein and to report to the Corporation the steps adopted by the Municipality in carrying out sanitary improvements of certain houses. For a considerable period no recoveries were had from the owners of the houses for the improvements made on their properties and decrees had to be obtained from the Small Causes Courts against the defaulting parties. When the Municipality proceeded to execute the decrees, it turned out in some of the cases that the decrees had been obtained against minors

The Municipal Commissioner said Mr. Hormusji had placed before them only one side of the case. It would be remembered that the Committee was appointed in 1902, when he was away. The Committee was supplied with a statement, which was supposed to show all the expenses that had been incurred in effecting sanitary improvement in houses and the cause of delay in recovering the expenses. The history of the case however, went very much further than that. The matter first came before the Corporation in 1896 on the recommendation of the Health Officer, who had suggested improvements of houses as one of the measures which were carried out in the early part of the plague epidemic. The Commissioner in reporting the matter to the Standing Committee asked the sanction of that body to carry out the measures and spend the money in anticipation of its approval. When the matter came before the Corporation it was pointed out by the Commissioner that probably the money would not be recovered and the Corporation gave their approval to what had been done. However the Corporation would note that out of Rs. 1 24,000 spent in carrying out the measure, Rs. 1,06,000 were recovered. This was highly satisfactory in view of the fact pointed out to the Corporation that a part of the expenditure could never be recovered.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said having regard to what had fallen from the Commissioner, it would be advisable to refer the report back to the Committee for further consideration in consultation with the Commissioner. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Kazi seconded the amendment which was carried.

SURCHARGING OF BOMBAY SEWERS.

The Corporation considered a letter to the Commissioner from Messrs Midgley Taylor and Geo R. Strachan who advised despatch of pointed copies of their report upon the surcharging of the Bombay main sewers and of books of diagrams and tables.

Dr. N.N. Katrak moved that the letter be forwarded to the Committee now sitting on the question of of the sewers, with a request that they would consider it in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer and submit to the Corporation such recommendations as they deemed necessary & The resolution was adopted.

INSPECTION PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary Joint Schools Committee, informing the Corporations that in view of the proposed transfer of the Deputy Inspectors to Government, the Committee had made arrangements for the inspection and supervision of the schools under their control and that the Deputy Inspectors might therefore be taken over by Government from the 1st July or from such other early date as may be convenient.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji moved that the letter be forwarded for information to the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider and report on the question of the administration and supervision of the schools under the control of the Joint Schools Committee.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved an amendment that the letter be forwarded to the Committee referred to by Mr. Dhakji not only for information but for report. He said the Joint Schools Committee was not entitled to make any appointments in anticipation of their being sanctioned by the Corporation afterwards.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna seconded the amendment which was carried by a majority.

ACQUISITION OF A MUNICIPAL FOOTPATH.

The following notice to the Corporation dated the 20th June 1904 from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, was considered:—Pursuant to Section 27 (2) and 39 of the Bombay Improvement Trust Act, I hereby give you the undernamed notice that the land described below (as to which your name appears in the Assessment Book of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay as that of the person primarily liable for the payment of the Property Taxes leviable under the Municipal Act is proposed to be acquired by the Trustes for the improvement of the City of Bombay under the provisions of the first abovementioned Act for the purpose of a Police Accommodation Scheme, a notification in respect whereof is published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the second day of June 1904. And I hereby require of you an answer stating whether you dissent or not in respect of the acquisition of such land or building, and if you should dissent, the reasons of such dissent within thirty days from the date of service of this notice,

The land proposed to be acquired consisted of a portion of Municipal footpath on Duncan Road.

The Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality in his report on the above subject stated:—The plan accompanying the notice which is in the Municipal Secretary's office does not correctly show the regular line of the street. The correct line touches west side of the existing building at the junction of the Grant Road and Duncan Road No space is therefore available between the regular line and the existing building for the setting forward of the premises. There is, however, no objection in the City Improvement Trust acquiring the portion in the south-west corner. It admeasures about 6 1-4 square yards."

On the motion of Sir Bhalchundra Krishna it was resolved to forward the notice as well as the Executive Engineer's report to the Commissioner for necessary action.

PRESENTATION TO THE CORPORATION

The Corporation accepted with thanks certain Municipal reports and accounts presented to them by Dr. Sukhia.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. NERA.

The following passengers will sail to-day at 4 p.m., per M. Maritimes Company's, steamer Nera from V. Dock No. 12 for Australia, etc. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 3-15 p.m., sharp. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disenfecting shed with all their baggage at 12-45 p.m.

For Colombo.—Miss. Thomas and Mr. Moreira.
For Melboure.—M. Paul Liblanc.
For Fremantle.—Miss Mary A. Lynch.
For Yokohama.—Mr. N. M. Mehta.
For Hongkong.—Mr. Unwalla,
For Noumea.—Mr. Lafebure, Mr. Reicheerbach, Mr. Rex. wife and 2 children, Miss. Luguel, Mr Bailliez; Mr. Guillamue, wife and 3 children, Mr. Pilani, Mr. Pernel, Mr. Edward Chartier Francois Fourier, and Mrs. Dubois and son Mr. Calver.
For Sydney.—Mrs. Monsen and child, and Mrs. Boggio, Miss Boggis, Mr. N. Boggio, and Miss Eliza Millard,

THREE Officers—Lieutenant-Colonel Rollin, Captain Francois, and Captain Marechal—have been arrested in connection with the Dreyfus Case. They were summoned to give evidence by the Officer charged with the investigation of the Dautriche affair and were arrested after they had made their statements.

THE Cronstadt correspondent of the "Times" wrote on June 21:—The Russian military censorship and the Government behind it have themselves to thank for the scepticism with which intelligent people in Russia now accept official statements and figures given out as coming from Manchuria. I say given out advisedly, for it is becoming daily more apparent that tricks are being played upon the country by officials who dread the effect which would be produced on the population everywhere by an abrupt publication of unwelcome facts in all their nakedness. The authorities, however, appear to be simply preparing a rod for themselves later on. It is too late in the day to prevent accurate information received in London and elsewhere from finding its way into Russia. I could name several large business houses, in the Russian Empire which are "au courant" of the serious blows dealt to Russia's forces in the Far East long before garbled and mutilated versions of the affairs are passed for publication in St. Petersburg by the military censors. In spite of official statements to the effect that the censorship in many respects was to be abolished during the present war, it was never more strict, and never more annoying.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment so simple and effective is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies which have brought round many such sufferers and re-established health after every other means had signally failed,

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Features of the After-Season.

RESTAURANTS, GOLF AND MOTOR CARS.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

PARIS, JULY 1,

By all the rules of the game, the Paris season is over, but people still linger on, and the mass of society will hardly leave before the Fourteenth of July, the day from which many persons who make no pretence to be fashionable are glad to escape. This after-season, intervening between Grand Prix and the National Fete day, has its special characteristics. There is informality in the air, a touch of refined Bohemia in social entertainments, and people dress accordingly. It is the day of the straw hat, and the flannellette, and the tailor-made gown. This partially-emanicipated society whirls about in its motor instead of attending the formal engagements that are the rule earlier in the season. It lunches in the open air, at those pleasant suburban towns that are the satellites of Paris—St. Germain, Meudon, and St. Cloud. Of an evening it is the Bois, most likely, that tempts the dinner-out. Dinners are intimate affairs, to which one is summoned by the telephone rather than the lithographic card. The time is not far distant when London and Paris will go out of town on approximate dates. It is a far cry from the times when the Court and its circle retreated to the country immediately after Easter.

Society being yet in town, the town has converted itself as much as possible into the country. People camp out in Paris during the dog-days as far as they can. Nor is the open-air life the exclusive joy of one class of the community. In the poorest districts the marchand de vin invites his customers to take their meals upon the terrasse; and is not the long row of concierges and their families taking the air of an evening—a sight that belongs to any street in Paris—eloquent of the desire to be as much as possible out of doors? Round the tables of the open-air restaurants in the Champs Elysees are to be seen some of the smartest people, and the evening is naturally concluded by a visit to one of the open-air concerts which fill the air with sounds of gay orchestration these summer nights. The entertainment, assuredly is not of a very high order and would have little vogue were it not for the mise en scene; but, after all, it is Parisian and serves to while away an hour or two without the danger of a headache in a badly-ventilated theatre. The Anglo-Saxon generally believes he has a monopoly in his liking for the open air. He pictures his Gallic neighbours on a bright summer day at the seaside shut up in a casino, instead of breathing the vigorous air of the cliff-top. That is true to a certain extent; it is also true that no one better than the Parisian understands the value of fresh air. As I have said, even the poorest town dweller contrives to eat out of doors in the hot weather, and, if denied any sort of lengthened holiday at the seaside, will always manage to give himself and his dependents an outing on Sundays at some riverine resort.

This liking for "la vie au grand air" has taken a wonderful extension of late by reason of the popularity of the automobile, which, like art, knows no frontiers, and indeed, sometimes shows an equal indifference to the common law and the rights of the poor pedestrian. The new love of travel which it has implanted in the breast of the home-keeping Parisian, has given rise to discussions in the newspapers as to whether the encampments, so familiar a feature in English riverside and tourist life, cannot be acclimatised here. Innovators have arisen to suggest that the camp kit should be part of the impedimenta of the touring automobilist. The imagination reels before a picture of the trim and fastidious Parisian, who ordinarily demands the utmost of civilisation, voluntarily undergoing the rigours of tent-life; but that such a question should be seriously debated at all is significant of the new spirit abroad. The great growth during the past few years of the Press devoted to open-air sports and pastimes is largely responsible for such ideas. Paris is engirdled with golf links, which all date from 1900. The newest, as well as the most famous, is La Boulie, near to Versailles, which has been the scene of a spirited tournament during the week. The distinguishing note in the International Handicap has been the excellent play of some young Frenchmen. La Boulie is a great social institution as well as a promoter of the game pure and simple. An immense golf-house is now being built, which has the appointment of a first-class hotel in its steam-heating, its numerous bathrooms (occupying the whole of the first floor), and its spacious dining hall. After La Boulie comes the Ermitage ground situated on the tram line from Paris to St. Germain. St. Briac, in Brittany, has also an excellent course. This addiction to golf has had its effect on the fashions and the Frenchwoman, until now clinging to the canons of the Rue de la Paix, has been forced to adopt the tailor-made gown and white canvas dress of her English sister. The social side is always strongly developed in these associations, whose primary object is the cultivation of some branch of sport. Thus the Polo Club, the Ile de Puteaux, and the Cercle du Bois de Boulogne. The unplaying feminine element is very strong in these three instances, and their bright dresses, set off with wonderful hats, supply, a gay and picturesque note at the social gatherings of the members. This is especially true of the Isle of Puteaux, which, existing for tennis, manages to provide many bright little dinner-parties and many a gay cotillon.

Stretching from the Porte Maillot to the Seine in the suburban town of Neuilly, a good mile in length, is a succession of shows on either side of the road. It is Neuilly Fair, one of the characteristic events of the latter days of the Paris season. It is the apotheosis of the migratory fair that appears in fragments, now in Montmartre, now on the outer edge of the city, at St. Cloud. But its plenitude and majesty are only reached when it installs itself along the stone-paved thoroughfare of Neuilly. In truth it is not as other fairs, or rather as other editions of itself (its component parts are perpetually moving around the orbit of Paris). The fete at Neuilly gains the patronage of the beau monde. On certain evenings in the week, particularly on a Friday, the world of fashion descends in its motor-car and its well-horsed victoria, clothed as society decrees, to breathe for a moment the atmosphere of democracy, to share in its pleasures and to add to its hubbub. This mile, of bewildering noise and glaring illumination repays a visit, especially if one has comfortably dined and is prepared not to be too critical as to the quality of the entertainment. It needs, indeed, to be rightly enjoyed, a liberal endowment of the philosophic spirit which takes things as they are and derives amusement and instruction from contemplating human nature in its various disguises.

Sometimes a valuable hint may be gained as to the modern methods of illustrating contemporary history. If, for instance, you are tempted to gaze through the circular glasses of the peep-show behind the blaring mechanical orchestra, you will find that the dramatic events of yesterday have their place in the picture-gallery. There are the most exciting episodes of the Far Eastern war depicted in the glowing colours of an artist who is sensible of the descriptive effect of rolling clouds of smoke and horrid scenes of carnage. You may also be a silent witness of the tragedy of the General Slocum—the sinking ship and the waters covered with the hapless victims. M. Loubet's triumphal entry into Rome seems stale news, indeed, beside these poignant actualities, and the creeping character of mere photography, taken on the spot, as compared with the instant flight of artistic fancy, is further exemplified by a lurid picture of a murder which, but a day or two ago, filled the police reports of the newspapers. Even the most credulous of the peepers can hardly suppose that the assassin has posed for his picture, or that he has "reconstituted the scene" for the benefit of the painter. But did not the Boer war give us an agreeable insight into the methods of illustration up to date? Those rugged farmers, indeed, pictured in the death-throes with the British, had never seen the veld, and "Tommy" himself was as good a Frenchman as Montmartre ever produced. Well, if the public will have their pictures hot and smoking from the field of battle, who is to blame the artist for a little intelligent reconstruction? After all, those exploding Russian warships are extremely well done, though the expert probably would marvel at their economy.

But there are other sights to see at Neuilly. The Parisian likes the gruesome in his entertainments of the kind, and there is plenty here to satisfy his taste. The double-headed babe; the woman whose forehead is embellished with a horn; the mummy embalmed when the world was young, and "still living," according to the legend; the dozen monstrosities which arrest the passer-by and tempt to an inspection of the horrors within, are so many witnesses that even the City of Light, with its manifold advantages, still hides something of primitive barbarity in its folds. Yet the distinguishing note is by no means morbidity. It is noise—and plenty of it—and gaiety. The animals of the Ark and some species utterly unknown to the First Mariner, are harnessed to the roundabout and doomed to a perpetual existence of circulation. Cows and pigs, ostriches and leopards, rabbits and goats, tossing ships, automobiles, switchback railways, bicycles whose riders have a serious professional air as if they were breaking the record, turn and twirl from early afternoon till late at night, as if they were goaded on, round a never-ending circle, by the maddening strains of automatic musicians. The switchback is the most fascinating of all the methods of locomotion, to watch at least. In France it is called the "Russian Mountains," and its attendants are therefore garbed as dhrosky drivers in the capital of the Tsar. As the cars swept down the circular incline, each laden with the grisettes and their male friends, there are little shrieks from the feminine throats, and wild cheers of exhilaration from the masculine attendants. It is a cheering sight, and I fancy those "montagnes russes" are as good a speculation these days as anything that bears the name of the Grand Ally. Other shows have an athletic bias. There is a prize to the boxer who will knock out the champion, standing in all the glory of unbeaten biceps upon the platform of the tent; there are Aunt Sallies on a new pattern, and shooting galleries that present a multitude of marks of an unexpected progression. If there were space, one could dilate on the drama, which is of an unexampled realism. But a thoughtful management, lest your feelings be too harrowed, provides a clawn and an obliging "subject," so that you laugh for nothing before you pay to cry. The world, happily, is still young, and all the fun of the fair represents a Parisian dish which, if not appetising enough to set before a king, is at least good enough for the Boulevardier.

Messrs. Rothschild (the Barons Alphonse, Gustav and Edmond) have given a sum of 10,000,000f. £400,000) to the Minister of Commerce, M. Georges Trouillot, to be applied to the building of workmen's dwellings. This munificent gift has awakened the greatest enthusiasm here, where the benevolence of the great banking house has shown itself in a hundred ways. Needless to apply to Messrs. Rothschild themselves for an exposition of the principles underlying their gift, because financiers who hold the destinies of Empires in the hallow of their hands are not given to speech about themselves or, indeed, about anybody. At the Ministry, however, it was stated that the destination of this large sum of money has not yet been decided. It is interesting to note the movement, all over France, for the better housing of the working classes. It has begun, not with Government, as is the habit here, but with private individuals. Workmen belonging to great industrial enterprises have banded themselves together, usually with the generous assistance of their employers, and founded building societies with the object of securing their own freehold houses on easy terms—in fact, a replica of the well-known British system. Once established, the State has come to their aid, both in the advancement of loans and in some abatement of taxation. An agreeable instance of this kind of self-help is forthcoming at Donbasle, a working man's township, close to Nancy. Its inhabitants are employees in a large chemical works in the town. It is a completely-equipped settlement, with a theatre, casino, and gymnasium, entirely controlled by working men. There is also a rifle society. Here, as elsewhere in France, exist co-operative stores, where the residents may buy all their requisites.

Some of the railway companies have adopted the same idea on a smaller scale. For instance, the Southern Railway of France has a co-operative bakery at Marseilles, organized and controlled by its servants. Many of the larger associations in Paris, such as the Compagnie Generals and the stores of the Louvre have societies for mutual assistance of their personnel under their direct patronage. Some of these workers' colonies are established in large buildings, after the manner of the Peabody scheme; others are more happily situated in the suburbs where there is ground enough for each man to have his separate house and a small garden attached. The day is more than ever to schemes of this nature, which make an honest and generally successful attempt to solve a serious social problem. Belonging to the same order of ideas is a house which is shortly to be erected by the Minister of Commerce for the use of the young women employed in the post-offices and telephone exchanges. The building, which will be situated at some central point, probably the Rue de Grenelle (where the Ministry is), will offer these young persons, many of whom come from distant parts of the country, the advantages of a comfortable residence at a moderate price. Strange as it may seem, there is, even in a vast city like Paris, a dearth of cheap lodgings where the single young woman may live admits unobjectionable surroundings. The body of female telephonists has just received singular honour. One of its number has been awarded the Sully Prudhomme prize as a poetess whose poems are worth the publishing.

The judges of the Eleventh Chamber, perhaps, hardly knew what they were doing when they decided in their convincing legal way that a woman could be a functionary, that is a citizen of the State for it is impossible to imagine a functionary who is not a citizen. That was the reason they fined Mme. Sylviac, the actress of the Capucines Theatre, when she applied a pastoral term to a telephone-girl. There is nothing so dreadful in France as to insult even in its tiniest particle, the Administration. The learned-in-the-law little knew how their judgment was to come back on their own heads and, indeed, on the collective head of mankind. If a functionary that is, a citizen, why not a vote? The bright idea occurred to Mme. Hubertine Auclert, and she lost no time in putting it on paper. She addressed the envelope to M. Combes. The Premier is thinking of the Carthusians, or the fair at Neuilly, or something of that sort at least he has had no time to answer the lady.

This question of the vote is no new love of Mme. Auclert's. She has been insisting upon it for some years and she discusses this and other rights of women (when it is not their wrongs) at the weekly meetings of a league she has founded. But the general body of her sisters are not enthusiastic. It is hardly to be wondered at when thirty per cent. of their husbands and brothers have no opinion of the privilege. Moreover, the Frenchwoman has a rooted idea that the strongminded of her sex are always unattractive and generally old. That is reason enough why she should have nothing to do with them. She prefers the indirect and infinitely stronger method. To please is to rule in France since nothing can be denied a pretty woman. Hence, she who would rule looks first to her attactions.

A CHARMING story is related in the "Express" of a man who, when asked why he liked Wagner's music, replied that it reminded him of home. He was a boilermaker at Erith.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It was proposed once in a nursery saga that the fineness of the hero's perception should be referred to black slug. That is to say, if he could hear the infinitely nice noise made by the black slug as it cropped sorrel leaf at dewfall his sense of hearing was even such thing that a possible prince's ought to be. We believe that many a naturalist has heard the slug eat his supper without any extreme difficulty; but it seems that with the aid of a microphone the noise of insects can be so heightened and translated as to be overpowering. The tread of a fly, of which the ordinary ear takes no count, is magnified by its agency until it sounds (so an experimenter declares) like the tramp of cavalry." But this is nothing to the wonders of the bolometer. Here is an instrument which is so sensitive that it makes of fairyland a very commonplace region indeed. For let a hot blue-bottle sail in through your open window out of the sun, and the bolometer will notice at once a difference where Fahrenheit would have remained obtuse and unconvinced. If this seems an extravagant claim for the finesse of the instrument, we shall take the liberty of "going one better." For the very latest experimenter with it informs us:—"The change in temperature of less than one-fifth of a degree is not perceived by the most sensitive skin, but the bolometer registers on a scale an increase or decrease of a millionth of a degree, and actually notes the rise in the temperature of a room when a match is lighted a mile away." It is not well bred to look too much astonished.

Miss Yates, speaking recently to the British Women's Temperance Association, declared that the British baby was often fed—or rather starved—upon cheese, fried fish, tinned salmon, pickles, beer, and gin! She might have added, had she known, what a lady visitor to the East End of London came to discover in one typical household there, yet another incredibly deadly form of infant food. The lady found a small babe there, apparently in extremes, and on inquiry was told by the mother that there was no cause for its illness. It had had nothing—in fact, could take nothing—since supper last night. "What did it have then?" asked the lady. "Steowd heorls!" said the mother defiantly—which is to say, stewed eels.

We shall have to revise our geography-books as well as our geological primers. From our youth up we have all been taught that the pumice-stone was one of the good things that remained to us after the evils of volcanic eruption. But it appears that when Etna and Cotopaxi are extinct and the Dead Sea fruit of the Lipari Isles may no longer be exported we shall be in no real danger of running short of a good substitute for pumice as an artificial stone is now made in Bietigheim in the valley of the Enz, in Germany. The uncertainty of the real native pumice both in grain and hardness which varied even in the same piece, suggested the idea of getting something better and so successfully has industry rivalled the processes of earth that there are now no less than ten kinds of the substitute, from which you can choose your own. A medium-grained stone is made for stucco workers and sculptors; a coarse-grained for leather and wood workers; a fine-grained for polishing. So we can do very well without eruptions now, and Vesuvius need only smoke for the amusement of visitors.

There is an article in the "Kansas City Star" on British journalism, apropos of the recent developments on the part of the "Times." "English newspapers," it says, "have been content in the main with such news as can be obtained merely by reporting what somebody says or is transmitted to them through official channels. Of independent investigation to get at bottom facts there is hardly any." And indeed we cannot call to mind a single murder trial of note in which the local English newspapers have had the spirit to take sides or employ even a small squad of detectives in hunting up exclusive bottom evidence. But the "Star" goes on: "Much of the supposition that England is immune from extravagance, dishonesty, and corruption in official life is undoubtedly due to the absence of that species of enterprise and alertness which make big American newspapers watch-dogs of efficiency and honesty in public departments. Is it for this, then, that we have elected auditors through all these years? In Sark, we belive, they have no newspapers and only one policeman. How corrupt must probably be the bottom life of Sark!

In the year 1635 Roger Williams, one of the earliest advocates of religious toleration, was banished by the Great and General Court of Massachusetts by the following decree:—"Whereas Mr. Roger Williams one of the Church of Salem hath broached and dyvulged dyvers new and dangerous opinions against the authoritie of Magistrates as also with lyes of defamacion both of the Magistrates and the Churches here and yet maynttaineth the same without retraccion. It is therefore ordered that the said Mr. Williams shall depart out of this jurisdiction within six weeks next ensuing, which if he neglecte to performe it shall be lawfull for the Gouner and two Magistrates to send him to some place out of this jurisdiction, not to returne any more without licence from the Court." This order was adopted at Newe Towne, now Cambridge October 9 1635 and may still be seen in the records of the State House at Boston. In 1888 and six times since then the Court has been asked to revoke the decree for the sake of its own reputation. But it has not done so. Another effort is now being made to get this posthumous rehabilitation. A petition is being signed at the New England summer resorts and at the St Louis Exhibition. It is intended to appoint a deputation of Massachusetts men and women, one thousand in number, to present the petition to the next session of the Great and General Court at Boston. But will it really clean the record of the Court, of Cambridge and of Massachusetts if Roger Williams is now at last relieved of banishment? Let us then at once erect a monument to Joan of Arc.

In view of the rigid censorship exercised by the Japanese in the war, it is interesting to recall the opinion on the subject expressed by Archibald Forbes. He said:—"Were I a general and had I an independent command offered me, I would accept in only on condition that I should have the charter to shoot every war correspondent found within fifty miles of my headquarters. The most careful correspondent cannot write a sentence which the strictest censor, if he is to pass any thing at all, cannot refrain from sanctioning, that may not give a hint to the astute intelligence officials of the other side.' Possibly the opinion has been pigeon-holed at Tokio.

With the dog days at hand, the popular disillusionist, who is always ingeniously abreast of the calendar, turns his attention to the absorbing question of thirst. He points out that drink and the free absorption of fluids is a pure delusion if it is thirst that is in question. But the arrival of the American soda-fountain in the English community has made it necessary to point out that soda-water, of all thirsty delusions, is the greatest. For there is practically speaking, no soda in sodawater. Every pint of soda water contains two and a half pints of carbon dioxide a gas. Therefore, when you drink one pint of soda water you really drink three and a half-pints. One wonders what happens what that is by outspoken people called a "dash" is added to a tumblerful.

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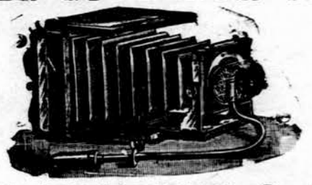

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NOBODY can complain of any dearth of honours in the Birthday List. Though there are no new peers, there are three new Privy Councillors, seven new baronets, and twenty-six new knights. All kinds of inferences are suggested as to the forces which lie behind the choice of the King, and when first the names were announced there was a loud cry that they represented the crowning triumph of Mr. Chamberlain and the Tariff Reform League—which led, as may be imagined, to some objurgations. However, speculations of this kind are often wide of the mark; and let us take the honours as we find them.

Of the three Privy Councillors, Mr. Charles Booth, though little known to the public, is the most distinguished, and the one whose promotion is most generally approved. He has written, as everybody knows, a monumental work on the poor of London—a work which has become, a manual for all those interested in philanthropic or religious work. Mr. Booth is one of those who has given some approval to the policy of Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Parker Smith is a good type of the Oxford Lists man: academic, hard-headed, industrious—a blend of the academic spirit of the English University and of the hard-headedness of his race. Colonel Kenyon-Slaney is the typical soldier-politician: boisterous, inflammable, stentorian, good-natured.

Of the baronets, three are members of Parliament. Sir Herbert Ropner is one of those naturalised Germans who have lived and prospered in England, and is so thoroughly acclimatised that it is hard to recognise that he is not a born Britisher. He has acquired great wealth in the North of England, and is modest withal, and very popular personally, both inside and outside the House. Mr. Walter Palmer is a member of the celebrated firm of biscuit manufacturers. He is a quiet, kindly, modest man, of great wealth, much taste, and of somewhat retiring habits. He is married to a beautiful and artistic wife, who entertains largely and artistically. Sir Henry Kimber is a well-known an adroit, and a successful solicitor.

A small man with restless vitality in every movement, with soft, blue eyes, with a voice emotional and somewhat sad—such was Clement Scott. You had not spoken to him more than five minutes when you saw that he was a bundle of nerves. He spoke rapidly, eloquently, but without any measure: and he was almost always in the mood of those who think that everything is wrong in a mad world. In other words, he was a child of nature—frank effusive, easily stirred to enthusiasm, easily wounded, easily placated, but the very faculty of his temperament accounted for his extraordinary brilliancy as a dramatic critic, and helped to make him the innovator and the revolutionary he was in dramatic criticism. The more moderate and reserved style of those who preceded him often descended into dulness and mere mechanical common-place. Scott's exaggeration, gush, and rhetoric, were as a trumpet blast to a new generation of play goers and dramatic critics.

I have often described the first occasion on which I saw the famous journalist, writes T. P. I was at the time a sub-editor on the "Daily Telegraph." It was in 1870 or 1871, and Scott had written, I think, almost his first article in a great daily. The occasion of the article was the visit which the Comedie Francaise, exiled from Paris by the war and the siege, were paying for the first time to London, and their season had ended in a banquet in their honour at the Crystal Palace. When I read the article in which Scott celebrated the occasion, I was shocked and dumfounded. I felt almost like a young art student when he takes his first lesson in his study of the nude. Praise so noisy, description so lurid, enthusiasm so effusive, shocked the stern taste in which I had been brought up by the old school of journalism. That, I remember, was the verdict of the entire sub-editors' room, and Scott was regarded as an amateur—one of the Civil Servant journalists, who played with journalism in their off-hours, and who sometimes vanished as suddenly as they appeared.

Scott did not improve this first impression by appearing in the sub-editor's room in a towering rage, to complain of some mistakes which had been allowed to pass in his article; and, in short, then, as ever afterwards, he was excitable, tactless, but, on the other hand, honest, enthusiastic, and prompt in his work.

When in 1873 he became permanently connected with the "Daily Telegraph," he had full scope for his very remarkable gift. The proprietors of the journal, with their characteristic shrewdness for appreciating ability and in gauging the public taste, gave Scott his head. One of the first results of this was that the dramatic criticism was quietly extended from a bare half-column of perfunctory writing to a column and a half of red-hot rhetoric. And this was the beginning of the revolution in the place the drama was to occupy in the modern daily. For nearly thirty years Scott kept up his work on the "Daily Telegraph," pouring out, three and four times a week sometimes, his columns of glittering, noisy, emotional articles. He was usually right, for he had a keen instinct for the drama, but he was of course wrong now and then. A man of extremes he was as lible to be very virulent in attack as to be unmeasured in praise; and thus he made enemies. Indeed, it is hard for all dramatic critics not to make enemies. They influence too many huge enterprises for good or ill; they can make or mar too many careers; they touch too many ambitions, hopes, fears, sensitive nerves—perhaps, it should be added, lives hungry for recognition and even for food—to escape hatred, and Clement Scott thus had his enemies.

He brought all these enmities into one concentrated and violent attack by an indiscreet and exaggerated picture of the moral perils of the stage; and, for a time, there was no man more vehemently denounced by the dramatic profession. It was reported that he would be even refused admission to some of the leading theatres. Poor Clement Scott was bewildered and frightened by the unexpected tempest he had raised, and, in a sense, this last of many scrapes into which his excitability had brought him was a fatal turning-point in his career. His position on the "Daily Telegraph" became impossible, and after all these long years of service he had to retire.

He went for a while to New York and wrote for the "New York Herald," and then he came home and founded the "Free Lance." He wrote with much if not all of his old vigour; but there is a huge difference between writing in a small weekly and in a mighty daily with hundreds of thousands of readers. So the influence of Clement Scott declined. Up to this period he had been a singularly well-preserved man for his age. At sixty years he might well have passed for fifty, and he had apparently all the old restless energy and vitality. But possibly he felt more deeply than he showed the change in his position and low spirits came, and weakened health, and then an accident at the Garrick Theatre. For two years he had fought with ill-health, with obscurity, after all his splendour, and in the bleak, shadow of poverty—that hideous aggravation of all misfortune. It is a fine chapter in the annals of the stage that when this sad past of the great critic became known, the actors and actresses, who once so fiercely denounced him, came to his rescue—the matinee for his benefit was held in the theatre of one of the men who had most strongly resented his notorious criticism, and the handsome sum of £1,200 was raised. It came too late. At the moment when the curtain rose on the matinee for Clement Scott's benefit, the curtain had fallen on him. He lay unconscious as the artistes spoke the lines on his behalf; and two days after this high and generous testimonial to his services to the drama, he passed away. There is something curiously and characteristically dramatic in the circumstances of his death.

Those who knew Scott intimately as I did knew that his faults were on the surface that he was one of the kindest hearted and friendliest of men; that there was no trouble, he would not give himself to oblige one for whom he cared and that if he often wounded, there was no man who helped so many young artistes forward in the rise from obscurity to glory.

With the punctuality that never fails her, save when motor-cars break down, Queen Alexandra arrived to open the already historic Albert Hall bazaar. A thousand electric stars in a blue-silk sky, a fanfare of trumpets and Lord and Lady Cadogan greeted her. The Queen has never looked better, in her grey Ascot gown, softened by a shoulder cape, brightened by pink malmaisons, and worn with a train. The first lady in the land, however, continues serenely to defy fashion in the cut of her sleeves and the shape of her toques.

Comparatively few people seem to realise how beautiful and ever-young is Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. Her figure is exquisite and was exquisitely clothed in old ivory taffetas. Unlike most Royal ladies she has a preference for picture hats and the latest mode. The Duchess of Norfolk is apparently in revolt against elaboration in dress; there was more suggestion of country maid than premier peeress in her olive-green gown modest fichu brown straw hat and simple coiffure. The Duchess of Marlborough looked almost too ethereal in a severe princesse dress; such figures as hers are surely designed by Nature to exploit the merits of puffings and flouncings.

THERE is quite a touch of Mr. Gilbert's "Mikado" says a Home paper, about the punishment which the Headmaster of Eton has inflicted on the boys who went to Sandown Races without permission. They have had their leave stopped, and in addition have to write 800 lines. The subject chosen is "Paradise Lost."

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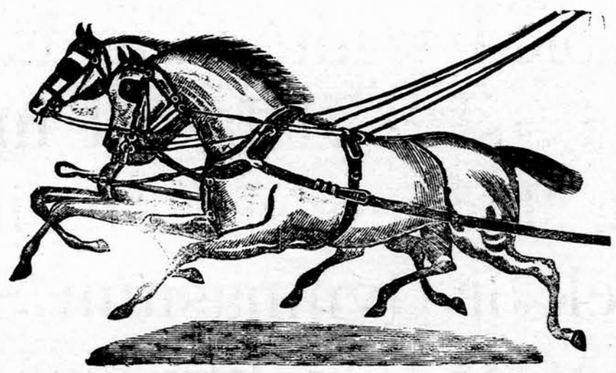

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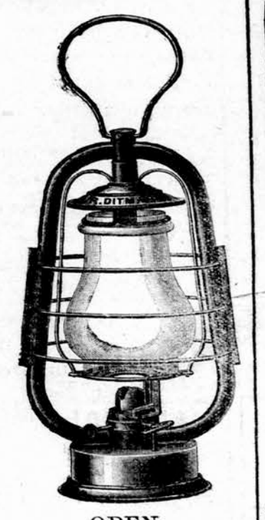

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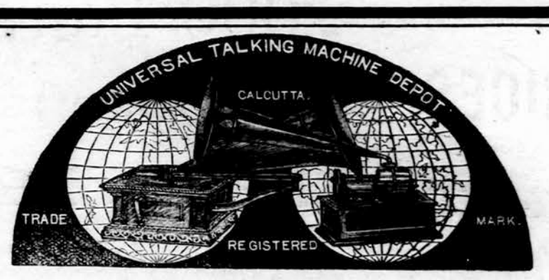

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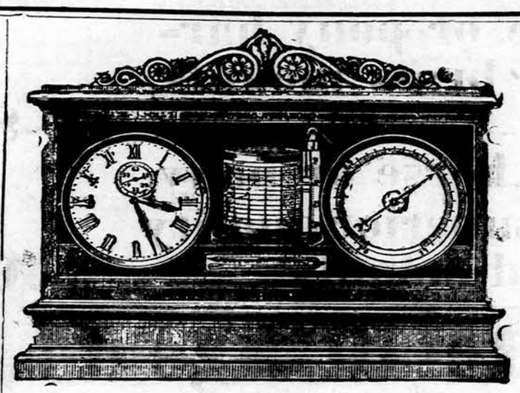

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